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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Peace Can Be Won

THE joint communiqué issued from the Crimean Conference of the Big Three has exceeded the hopes which many had placed in that meeting. It contains a restatement of the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, guaranteeing all people the right to choose their own government. It disavows any intention of the three great powers to carve up the world into spheres of influence. And in its proposals for a settlement of rankling problems such as the Polish and Yugoslav, it displays a willingness on the part of the Russians, as well as of the British and Americans, to make a reasonable compromise.

While the Soviet Union is to secure the extension of her boundary in Poland on which she has long insisted, she, along with the others, appears to have resolved to confide her basic security to the new world peace organization which is to be set up by a United Nations Conference called at San Francisco in a bare two months' time.

The outstanding point made in the communiqué is that the three big powers will act jointly, in Germany and throughout Europe, thus laying the bogey of unilateral action which has threatened to provoke rivalry, rather than encourage cooperation, between them. There will be separate zones of occupation in Germany, but a single Allied Control Commission sitting in Berlin; and France is to be invited to share in these. The measures proposed for the control, de-militarization and de-Nazification of Germany, satisfy all the main points which have been discussed and debated throughout the war.

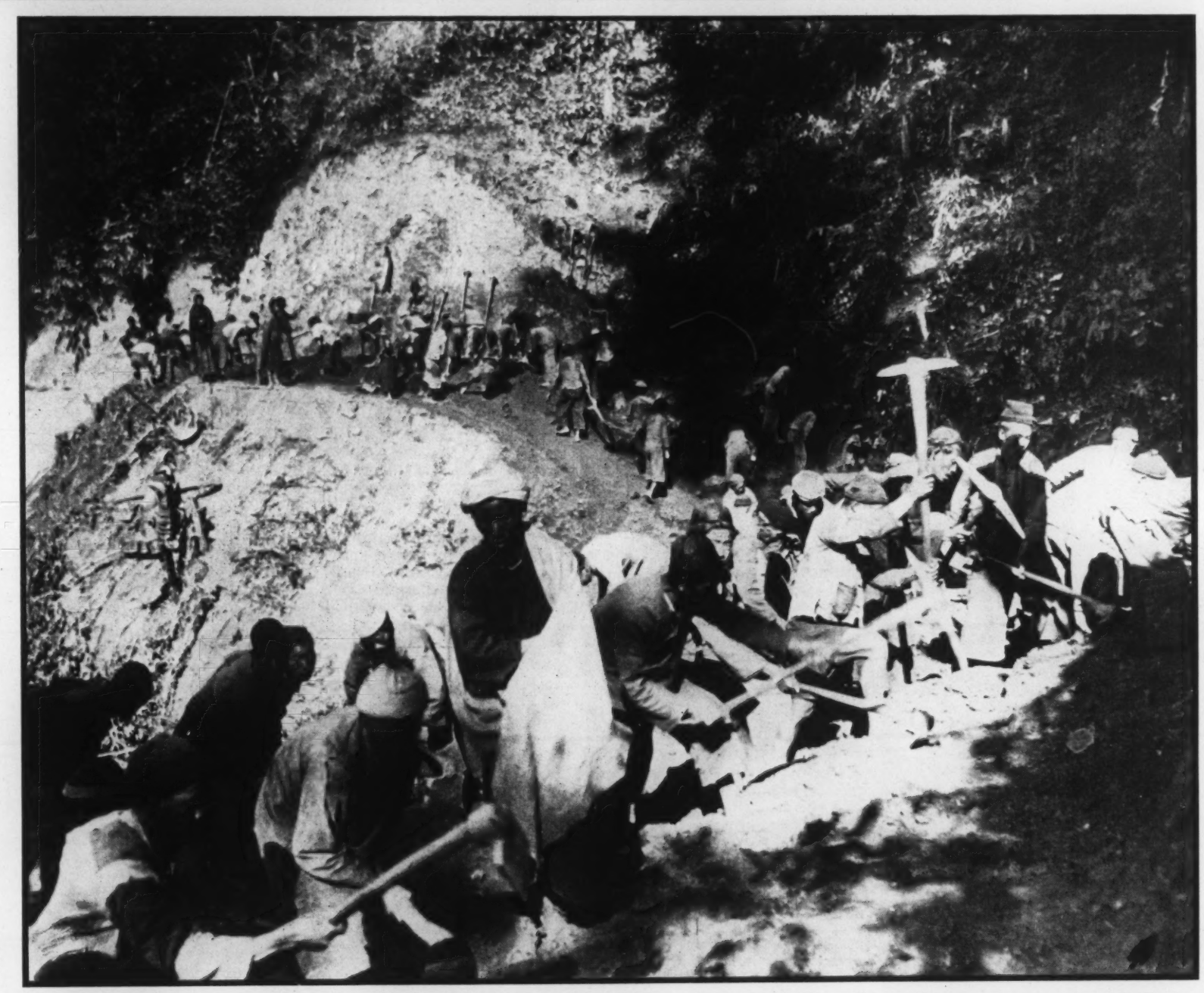
The right of Britain and the United States to a voice in the Polish settlement has been admitted. Their ambassadors will sit with Molotov in a committee in Moscow to bring together exiled Polish "democratic leaders" with the members of the Lublin Group, to form a new Provisional Government of National Unity.

Free elections, with a secret ballot, are guaranteed, and all democratic and anti-Nazi Polish parties will have the right to put forward candidates. Thus, while Poland is to lose her eastern provinces, including Vilna and Lwow, her real independence is assured if this agreement is carried out in spirit. The reluctance of the British Foreign Office, and of many Polish circles, to encumber the new state with as much German territory as Moscow and Lublin have claimed, is conceded by leaving this question over to a full European peace conference. This, incidentally, is the first confirmation that such a conference will be held.

In Yugoslavia similar concessions have been won for the very large elements, notably the Serbs, the Croatian Peasant Party of Dr. Matchek and democratic Slovenes, who are not represented in Tito's single-party Liberation Front. Other Balkan political questions, it is stated, were discussed. But several strategic matters of the highest import, such as the disposition or control of the Dardanelles and the Kiel Canal, assuring Russia her long-desired egress from the Baltic and Black Seas, and the future status of Iran, key to the Middle East, and of Austria, key to continental Europe, were not mentioned.

All of these questions, as well as the future of Germany and the countries along Russia's western border, so vital in a world of power politics, become less important in a world controlled by an effective peace organization. The decision to go ahead immediately with the creation of such an organization thus represents a very important part of the conference's outcome. Within a framework of continuing cooperation in Europe, the German question can be readily solved. And within the framework of world cooperation all problems can be solved, if the will exists.

The Big Three have laid out a pattern of noble intentions, a hopeful pattern neither cynical nor over-idealistic. The test remains in working it out in the spirit in which it is written. We have new assurance that the peace can be won. But it will take long-continuing effort, more exacting in many ways than the more elemental urge to win victory in war.



Chinese laborers recently completed this last stretch of the Ledo Road, vital supply route linking China with India. If, as many believe, the Japs will make their last stand in China, this overland route will prove a veritable lifeline, until Allied forces can open Chinese ports to reinforcements.

Up the Tories?

SINCE the bye-election a good many voters who had been looking on the Progressive Conservatives as a nearly-dead duck have been regarding the apparently still very lively remains with new eyes. While how great a recovery may be looked for is still a matter of question, there is no doubt that after Grey North the party promises to be a much more healthy bird.

Most reassuring sign was the effectiveness with which Mr. Bracken conducted himself after entering the campaign. His Grey North appearances were undoubtedly the most impressive that the Progressive Conservative leader has made and they were forceful and dynamic enough to breed new hope in many party circles. Many doubts within the party will be erased if Mr. Bracken continues to show such vigor.

Until there are signs of more inner agreement, however, we cannot see that the party can look for renewed success nationally. Until now the only apparent Conservative agreement has been on condemnation of the Government. The appeal generally has been emotional and has chosen to ignore the intelligence of the electorate. This will undoubtedly be changed by the time the party contests the general election. If the same tailors that patterned Mr. Drew's attractively-finished twenty-two points are put to work on a national program they most probably will produce another convincing document. But Conservative fortunes to a large extent, we would say, depend on this document, and until it is produced these fortunes can't be reasonably judged.

In the meantime there should be stormy times in the remaining Conservative stronghold, the Ontario Legislature, during the present session. Premier Drew again as last year, it would seem, will be looking for the right opportunity to go to the country and he should have just as hard a time finding it. At the time of writing, before the opening of the session, there is no feeling that either the C.C.F. or the Liberals have any willingness to take chances on an election.

Session Should Be Held

MEMBERS of the House of Commons, the vast majority of whose names appear in the newspapers only on rare occasions, must have grinned ruefully at certain words in an Ottawa despatch in a prominent newspaper on the morning after prorogation. The words were: "Highest authorities point out that Parliament is a law unto itself." If there is anything that Parliament has not been during recent years, it is that. Commoners may be in theory their own masters, but in fact the rank-and-file in the back benches have not known for a long while where they were "at". Ever since the historic evening of dissolution in March, 1940, when politicians back in Ottawa for the annual reunion sat down to dinner

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NAME IN THE NEWS

One of Ottawa's Bright Young Men Handles Baby Bonuses

By COROLYN COX

THE youngest Deputy Minister in Ottawa today has a temporary "hangout" in the House of Commons while he gets a brand new government organized. Dr. George F. Davidson at 35 has the job of setting up the recently inaugurated Welfare half of the Department of National Health and Welfare. His office at the moment is part of a ministerial suite in the hall just outside the Commons Chamber. It will need a shoehorn to insert his Department somewhere in the crowded Capital.

The routine of establishment is simplified by the fact that Health and Welfare will share a central corps of services, such as research, accounting, personnel. The big immediate job on Davidson's hands is to arrange for the administration of the Family Allowances Act. First payments are due to be made in July!

Family Allowances were Davidson's "baby" long before the Government in Ottawa sponsored them. Indeed, before either the Beveridge or Marsh reports appeared, he was propounding the idea at a Couchiching Conference. In his pamphlet on the subject prepared for the Canadian Welfare Council, he refers to them as "An Instalment on Social Security."

A Lean Beginning

George Davidson knows whereof he speaks concerning the struggles of families on low incomes. His own individual family unit when he came into the world had struck bottom. Had there not been a larger family group, including several maiden aunts, his might indeed have been a case for assistance needed. A month before Davidson was born in Nova Scotia, his father, stricken by muscular atrophy, for which neither cause nor cure has yet been found, ceased work forever, went on crutches and was soon settled in a wheel chair. One month after his birth, his mother died of childbirth septicaemia, leaving George and an older brother.

There was a maiden aunt who was a true matriarch of the Davidson family, took on everybody's troubles—including George! As a matter of convenience the little family was moved out to Vancouver to live first with an uncle, then under the aegis of "housekeepers". The school teacher aunt scrimped and denied herself, provided for education for these boys. She carried each to second year in college, then provided for the last two years on a basis of their repaying the money when they could, and it in turn forming a fund to be used for other young people in the family.

An Honor Student

A child could hardly give more generous return for a generous act than did George Davidson. At fifteen he entered the University of British Columbia with the Governor General's silver medal for highest matriculation standing, and after taking four undergraduate scholarships, left with double honors in Ancient and Modern languages and a special postgraduate scholarship. For good measure he was senior editor of the University paper.

His first post-graduate year was at U. of B.C. where he also was instructor in classics. Still winning more scholarships, he did the rest of the work at Harvard University for Ph.D. there at the age of 23 and a travelling fellowship as one of the twelve outstanding students of Harvard graduate school of that year.

His travelling fellowship he spent in Europe, visiting Czecho-Slovakia, France, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Switzerland, Greece and Germany. It was 1933 and Hitler was coming into power in Germany.

When he got back to British Columbia, Davidson returned to U. of B.C. to take the required normal course for high school teachers. But at this point he was spotted by Dr. George M. Weir, then Provincial Secretary and launching his famous welfare program for British Columbia. Dr. Weir's backing of able young men in British Columbia has produced in time of need a handful of experienced public servants that have stood Canada in good stead during the war years. George Davidson was made Superintendent of Welfare and Neglected Children. In 1935 he became Executive Director of the Vancouver Council of Social Agencies and the Vancouver Welfare Federation.

Davidson went back into Government service in 1939 and became Director of Social Welfare for his Province. In 1942 he was called to Ottawa to head the Canadian Welfare Council. He has been guiding that central organization during the swing from the charitable conception of the past to the "social security" vision of today. It is a clearing house of the welfare agencies throughout the Dominion, a loose affiliation that becomes a centre of information, a source of leadership in all problems developing in the social-welfare planning of individual communities. It has made many useful special studies, particularly in connection with the preparation of the Marsh report for the Dominion Government.

—*Photo by Karsh.*

Dr. George F. Davidson

A Larger Theatre

Dr. Davidson embarks upon this new chapter of his and Canada's history with a pretty good background for the job. He is an able and experienced administrator. He is also very easy to get along with. He's not by any means easy-going, however. Underneath his pleasant manner, quick warm smile and his gentle hand on the reins when he has a group who agree with neither himself nor each other, the young man has a stout and independent character. He knows he has a good head—the proofs are too many to deny—and he could always find a job. He has by no means settled down into a deputyship, retirement automatic after another thirty years! He is an enthusiast for the particular task in front of him, and as he has worked with the public too long to have any personal sensitiveness left about opposition and frustration, he is likely to push through as much accomplishment as any man can in this imperfect world.

Davidson's picture of the Family Allowance scheme in relation to Canadian facts and fancies is interesting. In the first place he points out that the economic significance of distributing some $250 millions over the Dominion is bound to lead to a buying demand that is in itself employment producing, no matter what they buy. The social significance depends upon whether or not you trust the average Canadian family. From his wide experience, he does. Broadly speaking, he would sooner trust the family than anyone else to secure what is best for its children.

There are exceptions. Dependents Allowance people in dealing with soldiers' families have found perhaps 1% who are not to be trusted. Davidson thinks he is safe in assuming not more than 3% of Canadian families will have to be controlled in the manner of their using family allowances, as provided for in the act. He feels that the effect of cash versus "kind" allowances was thoroughly proven during the depression, and after due experience with food warrants even the most hard-boiled administrator of relief felt a cash payment justified.

Whatever one thinks of the merits of Family Allowances, there can be reassurance that the experiment is in capable hands, and results are bound to be interesting.

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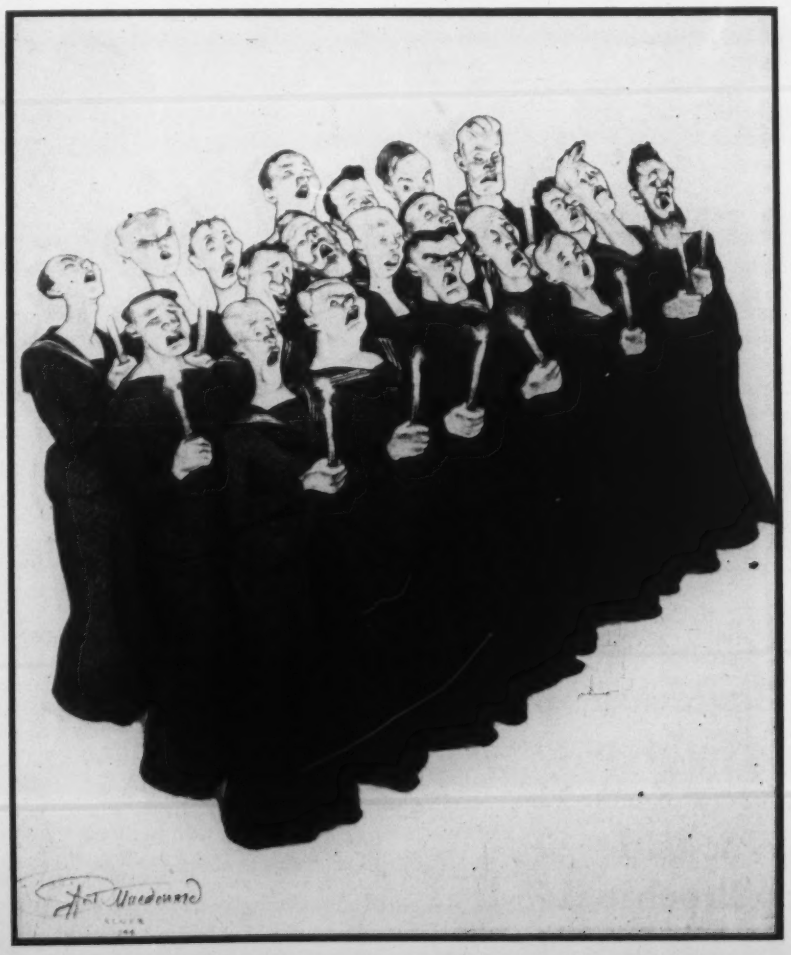
ANATOMICAL NOTE

When riding on streetcars
The people you meet,
Seem to run mostly
To elbows and feet.

JOHN LASKIER

This amusing sketch is by Lieut. Grant Macdonald, R.C.N.V.R., whose drawings of Canadian naval ratings have attracted such wide attention.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The C.B.C. Replies With Vigor; a Satirical View on Filing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A "Front Page" editorial in your issue of January 27 you criticize the C.B.C. News Service for not having carried in the National News Summary, on Friday, January 18, any reference to the stories which had appeared in the press that day about the behavior of N.R.M.A. personnel in several military camps.

In a censorship directive issued on January 2, 1945 press and radio were advised that a heavy troop movement of reinforcements was under way and it was of the utmost importance that the enemy should not receive any information about this movement. It was stated in the same directive that if official comment were to be made on rumors of disorders and heavy absenteeism at different camps, the enemy would be given information that might enable him to figure out the sailing plans for these reinforcements. While this directive stated categorically that there had been no disorders, it was admitted that a very substantial number of men were overdue from embarkation leave. It was also stated that as soon as this troop movement across the Atlantic had been completed the fullest possible information would be released.

The news dispatches received in our Central Newsroom on Friday, January 19, dealing with absenteeism were based on rumors and local reports and did not quote any verifiable sources with regard to the number of men who had gone A.W.L. Considering the fact that there had been no official announcement that the troops had been safely landed in England or that the censorship had been lifted, and because as a general rule we do not carry in C.B.C. bulletins stories that have such serious implications while they are in a speculative stage with the facts still unconfirmed, it was decided that we would not be justified in including anything in the National News Summary at 10:00 p.m. E.D.T.

The first story on absenteeism which quoted a definite authority for its facts was received on Friday night after the ten o'clock bulletin had gone on the air. This was a story which quoted Pacific Army Command to the effect that twenty per cent of the N.R.M.A. personnel in west coast camps who had been warned for overseas service were A.W.L. This story was carried in our Dominion Network bulletin at 11:00 p.m. E.D.T. on Friday night. Later that night another story was received which announced that the censorship imposed on January 2, with reference to absenteeism at camps, had been lifted. The next morning, the Minister of National Defence issued a statement that 8,300 N.R.M.A. personnel had been safely landed in the United Kingdom, while some 6,300 were A.W.L. in Canada. This and all subsequent information was carried prominently in our news bulletins.

The decision not to carry stories of absenteeism, while in the form of unverified reports and while there had been no official announcement that the reinforcements had landed in England and that the censorship had been lifted, is something for which I accept responsibility. No pressure was exerted, either by direct order or indirect suggestion, from any source outside the C.B.C. News Service, in connection with this decision.

D. C. MCARTHUR,
Chief Editor,
C.B.C. National News Service.
Toronto, Ont.

Two File-Systems

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HEINRICH HIMMLER, for all his crimes, has a neat orderly mind obsessed by the principles of organization. His files are neatly typed, indexed, cross-indexed and classified in an orderly fashion. He can tell you in a moment not only where any "Hans Schmidt" lives, where he works, his birthdate and such information relevant to the efficient conduction of the war for the Greater Reich, but also such things as his preference for kimmel in his liverwurst.

As a penalty for his war crimes why not place him in charge of those moth-eaten symptoms of democratic bureaucracy which National Selective Service refer to as their "systems of files". Undoubtedly surrounded by such chaos and disorder and blocked at every attempt to organize by the inertia of the executive, he would succumb to some dread psychosis of frustration and shoot himself.

Sarnia, Ont. W. R. S.

Anti-Cooperatives

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Chamber of Commerce of La Sarre, Quebec, has sent to the Royal Commission of Inquiry concerning cooperative societies, a resolution which, after a series of Whereases, declares: "We consider that the cooperative system would be a drag on progress because it will lessen individual initiative, destroy harmony, divide the classes; because it would teach error and hatred, because it can offer no guarantee of ameliorating the economic lot of its members. We believe sincerely that the Government of Canada is not justified in granting to cooperatives a protection denied to private enterprise and we feel it our duty to take a stand against State paternalism of all sorts in favor of cooperatives as against free commercial activity."

G. E. PRONOVOST, President.
L. P. BEGIN, Secretary.
La Sarre, Que.

A Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article, "Let's try some shaping of things to come," by J. M. Macdonnell (January 27), is enlightening and thought provoking, with no hint of animosity, yet sounding a call to all Canadians who love Canada.

Against a political set-up such as Canada today is saddled with, the man on the street and the woman in the home are provokingly helpless, yet keenly desirous of having their voices heard.

Canada is a great nation, but could be greater, if the larger nations realized that Canadians were as fully capable of post war economic thinking as any other nationals.

Dundas, Ont. WONDERING

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

under the impression that they were members of Parliament and rose to find that they were not, suspicion has prevailed that elected representatives were more like pawns than captains of their souls.

Since last November no private member of whatever party has known whether he would be holding his supposedly honorable office for a week or a month. Members were brought to Ottawa for half a day on Jan. 31 to provide a quorum for prorogation and Feb. 28 was nominally fixed as the date for the opening of a new session. But the announcement carried a broad hint that this was contingent on the whim of the administration.

In all discussions of the situation we have seen the reason for the existence of elected Parliaments seems to be ignored. Under the constitution their function is to vote supplies (the wherewithal) to carry on public business; and to pass on measures submitted not only by the Government but by individual members. In connection with the legislative function most members have been relegated to the position of rubber stamps; and if Parliament is not permitted to meet on Feb. 28 to vote supplies, its supposed control over expenditures will also be ignored. The financial year expires on March 31 and if supplies have not been voted, the vast business of Canada must be carried on by Governor's warrants, in other words, by order-in-council, a most undemocratic method.

Pacific Phase

IN OUR overcrowded memories it seems a long time since MacArthur left Bataan in a motor torpedo boat, with the defiant vow: I shall return. Last week-end he was back in Manila, and a phase of the Pacific War was concluded, the longest and most painful phase, if not the most costly.

One's mind goes back to the tense days of 1942, the effort to conceal from the exultant enemy the full extent of the blow at the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, the ferocious and successful action which staved off conquest of the Hawaiian Islands at Midway, the bitter battle to hold the southern flank at Guadalcanal, and the tantalizingly slow progress in getting under way the mighty arms-building program which would swamp the Jap—if time could be gained for it.

Then victory in the Solomons, the slow march through the Marshalls, the building up of forward bases, marshalling of growing forces and mastering of the technique of island-hopping, and then, more boldly, island-skipping. Two years of this, and MacArthur and Krueger, Nimitz and Halsey were ready to move into Saipan and then Leyte with a fully professional team, equipped on a scale of which the Japs could only dream.

How well-equipped they were may be measured by the fact that forty-five per cent of all the supplies leaving the shores of America last year went to the Pacific. That had its price, too, in the lack of just enough strength to force a decision in Western Europe last fall.

However this diversion, which some consider as premature, will be judged by historians of this war, it has been ably handled. The strategy of the reconquest of the Philippines has been masterly. First the blow at the middle, which divided the Jap forces in the islands in two parts and tempted the Imperial Navy into a disastrous showdown. Then the swift follow-up against Luzon, with shrewdly-placed landings in sharp one-two-three succession.

While the main force went ashore at the most favorable spot, in Lingayen Gulf, dividing the Luzon defenders north and south, a second struck with complete surprise to thwart an attempted stand in Bataan repeating that of the Americans and Filipinos three years ago and denying us the use of Manila Harbor. Then a third landing, south of Manila, to take that city from two sides.

These forces are now clearing the last suicide defenders from the once beautiful capital, burned and dynamited by the thwarted and vengeful foe. Powerful U.S. Navy units are reported standing off the harbor entrance, prepared to force their way in and begin the task of turning this fine anchorage into a base from which to sever Jap communications with the whole, rich conquered empire of the South Seas.

TRENCHES BEFORE BERLIN —*Copyright in all Countries.*

Already the Army and the Air Force is at work developing this large and populous island as the main base for the further campaign against Japan, jumping-off place for landings on the China coast and Nippon itself, and platform for a bombing assault against the main Japanese industrial cities and naval bases which may exceed the intensity of the attack on Germany if the Japs hold out another year or more.

Accompanied as it is by the reconquest of North Burma, the opening of a supply road to China, and the transfer of a sizable British Fleet to the Far East, the recapture of Manila marks all the more definitely the beginning of the final phase of the Pacific War. The only important factor lacking to complete the picture is a declaration which would count in the Soviets, and thus complete the steel ring about this overweening but tenacious foe.

New Varsity Governors

MANY thousands of University of Toronto alumni, scattered the world over are necessarily interested in new appointees to its Board of Governors. University education under the present constitution is not a necessary qualification for such appointments. The duty of the Board is business management; authority for academic appointments lies elsewhere, though the Board no doubt may exercise a fairly stiff influence.

For many years after the Board was instituted early in this century, constant source of complaint among professors of the various Faculties, was that the Governors were largely men to whom the higher education had been denied; men who knew nothing of the problems of teaching and cultural development; and were sometimes unsympathetic toward these problems. Something toward mollifying the situation was done when Dr. Duncan Bruce Macdonald, who had served as Vice-Chairman was promoted to be Chairman more than a decade ago. Dr. Macdonald (who has just left the chair, but will continue on the Board) had a lifelong experience as an educationist. In youth he won high scholastic honors at home and abroad and was founder and first principal of St. Andrew's College, which from small beginnings has become one of the most famous junior seminaries of Canada. He has been deeply interested in the University of Toronto for fifty years.

In filling the post of Chairman and two other vacancies on the Board, the Ontario Government has chosen men who meet every qualification that could be desired. The new Chairman, Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., is not only one of Canada's most eminent business men with a superb military record, but a graduate of the institution and as a member of the Ontario Research Council is deeply interested in science. It is a matter for congratulation that a man of such qualifications and diversified interests should be willing to make the sacrifice of time which the office involves.

The two new Governors will also add to the strength and prestige of the Board. Henry Borden, K.C., C.M.G., is widely known as a financier, and recently completed splendid service as Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board. He had a distinguished scholastic career at King's and Dalhousie in his native Nova Scotia and has been a lecturer in Law at Osgoode Hall. O. D. Vaughan, B.Sc., is a director of one of Canada's very greatest mercantile corporations, who came up through University Schools into the University itself, from which he graduated after his studies had been interrupted by four years active service overseas in World War I. Both will bring business capacity and cultivated minds to the problems of the Board.

First Use of Zombie

WHEN was the first *public* use of the term zombie to designate a member of the Home Defence Army? SATURDAY NIGHT asked that question some weeks ago and offered a prize of $25 for a record of the date, the person using it, and the place. We specifically excluded private conversations. That is to say, the reference should have been in a public address in a signed newspaper article or in an editorial.

A number of correspondents misread our request, and sent in definitions of the word zombie. Others recalled a moving picture with Boris Karloff which chilled the public blood in the winter of 1943-44 and started conversations among the sergeants of the Rocky Mountain Rangers and other Pacific Coast military units.

Mrs. E. W. Guptill of 1441 Crescent Street, Montreal, sent a clipping from the Montreal *Gazette* of Feb. 13, 1943. In an editorial entitled "Political Luxury in Manpower" occurred the sentence, "In all cases they are known 'affectionately' to their comrades as 'zombies'."

This appears to be the first *public* reference of record. Our cheque goes to Mrs. Guptill.

Perfect Youth Movement

LONG ago the need for explaining the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements ended. Everybody knows nowadays the kind of young people produced by these happy means of teaching self-discipline and community service. The war-effort greatly increased the opportunities for voluntary work of national importance and in every Province of Canada Scouts and Guides have been busy as nailers. For example the Robin Patrol of Guides in Wawota, Sask. made layettes for shipment to bombed-out mothers in England. One mother in thankfulness for the unexpected gift named her baby Robin.

For the first time a national public appeal by these two organizations is made jointly. Boy Scout and Girl Guide week begins on February 18. No other organizations are more deserving of generous support by all citizens of good-will.

The Passing Show

A SWISS report states that Goering's swagger apartment was set ablaze in the last 1000-bomber raid on Berlin. If the fellow was home at the time then the fat would be in the fire.

•

French critics, after viewing Winston Churchill's oil painting of 1938 entitled "Olive Trees" now on exhibition in Paris, urge him to continue his hobby. He would probably have to brush up a little on his olive branches.

•

Military experts are now expressing the confident opinion that the war in Europe will end in the next few weeks if not sooner, then later.

•

According to a Stockholm dispatch, Hitler is hanging generals right and left. He must be getting a little tired of hanging 'em up and down.

•

Epidemics are raging among the populace of Berlin, says the Paris radio. At the moment Trench Fever is particularly virulent.

•

An official estimate of Canadian national income for 1944 is given as ten billion dollars. Which makes us rather ashamed of our own contribution.

•

The American Institute of Public Opinion learns that people with low incomes have more colds than those with high incomes. They are, of course more susceptible to over-drafts.

•

"Spinsterhood is a cosmic itch. The unmarried woman, though successful and free, would trade all for a miserable husband."—Fannie Hurst.

Of course there's just a chance that the poor fellow's wife might have something to say about this.

•

A well-known *restaurateur* who died in Glasgow recently left 43,689 gallons of whiskey valued at $67.50 a gallon. His estate was in a strong liquid position . . . hic!

•

A Horse on Us

Plunging through drifts and stumbling into ruts
We bang our boot against our ankle bone
Until it's hacked with bruises and with cuts.
In short we interfere—and make our moan.

A trotting horse speeds on by more and more
Swings out his feet and compasses 2.10.
And here's a fact we ever must deplore;
There are no interfering-straps for men.

J. E. M.

•

Jesuit priests, escaping from Austria into Italy, report that their famous monastery has been taken over by Hitler whom they last saw walking in the garden with eyes downcast. Doubtless contemplating de-feat.

•

"You can't hope to read Mr. King's mind if he hasn't made it up."—*Financial Times*, Montreal.

It might be simpler to read the writing on the wall.

•

Mr. Claxton has announced that family allowances registration will be completed in the next few months. And then never will we have owed so much to so many.

•

And Mr. Duplessis has announced his own Family Allowances plan. If any bonusing is to be done he wants it to be his baby.

•

The Japs are breaking up. They can't stand co-prosperity.

•

The Progressive Conservatives are making plans for the general election. And this time they hope they will find a real rifle dump.

•

The Social Crediters are promising candidates in every province. And it beats imagination what they must be promising them.

•

With bare midriffs high-lighted as an evening fashion note this summer promises to be very tummy.

•

Washington has denied again that Canada received lend-lease from the United States. Any butter that melts in our mouths is paid for.

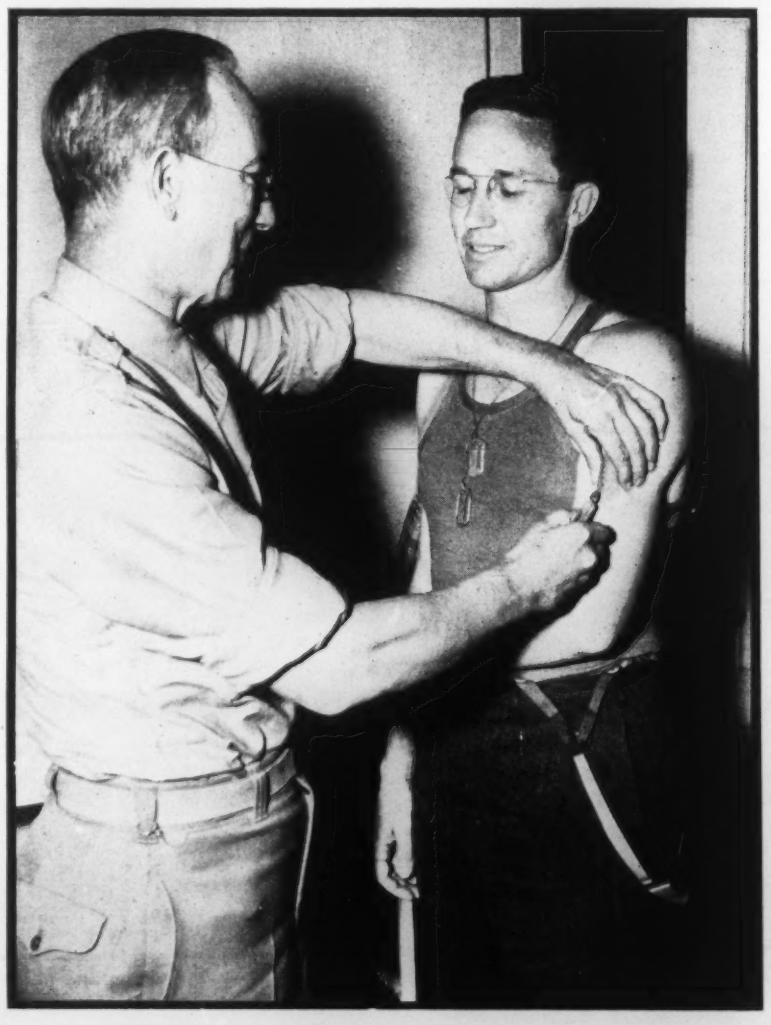
•

"We shall cure Germany not with medicine but with surgery", says Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer. A major operation seems already in progress.

Most of the 80 Canadians recruited for UNRRA have already gone overseas. This group now in residence at the training centre in Maryland are for the most part displaced persons specialists—many of them on loan from Canadian voluntary agencies. At present UNRRA has no further openings.

Employees of UNRRA wear uniform similar to military battle-dress, but of different color and a distinguishing shoulder flash.

Some of the Canadian group in the recreation room after classes: (L. to R.) M. Guard, Toronto; Dr. W. J. Wood, Winnipeg; W. S. Lighthall, Montreal; D. Newton, Toronto; R. Hughes, Calgary; L. Plamondon, Quebec; Mrs. H. S. Taylor, Winnipeg. (At piano) Harriet Selby, Regina; R. Carson; W. Rogers.



Good sound health is a "must" for all UNRRA staff. At the training centre they are given a series of inoculations to immunize them against certain diseases to which they may be exposed in countries that have been devastated by the war.

Canadians Train as UNRRAIDS

BACK from a brisk hike over the snow-covered Maryland countryside, a retired Canadian Army colonel, the former head of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Eastern Quebec, a former W.R.C.N.S. commander, and an R.C.A.F. wing commander remove their snow boots and settle around a log fire to chat about their Canadian homes and their professional life at home.

The colonel is a doctor with a long record in public health service; the former head of W.P.T.B. is an experienced business administrator; the W.R.C.N.S. commander was in England during the Battle of Britain organizing emergency hospitals; the R.C.A.F. wing commander, overage for combat flying, has worked for many years in Palestine, Greece and Italy.

These Canadians are typical of the technical experts who have just arrived at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's training center on the University of Maryland campus, nine miles from UNRRA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

As the result of a recent recruitment drive for UNRRA personnel conducted by the Canadian Civil Service Commission throughout Canada, 80 men and women selected from the fields of agriculture and industry, medicine and welfare, economics, finance and engineering have joined the international UNRRA staff to administer relief and rehabilitation in liberated areas at the end of the military period. A number of them are on loan from Canadian voluntary agencies, like Major Carl Hiltz, Salvation Army officer of Toronto.

The majority of the new Canadian recruits, ranging in age from 25 to 50, have finished their six-weeks training at the centre and are already at work in London, Western Europe or the Balkans. Twenty of the 80 recruited have been assigned to jobs at headquarters Washington. Most of these are clerical workers.

Canadians in residence at the UNRRA training center now are for the most part displaced persons specialists, men and women whose professional background qualifies them for the tremendous task of getting millions of Europeans who have fled from the Nazi aggressor or have been carted off for slave labor in Axis territory back to their homes.

SINCE the men and women employed by UNRRA are already experts in their various fields, what they receive at the centre is a quick, concentrated course in the language, the physical, social and historical background of the country to which they will be assigned, plus a study of the problems caused by a war that has devastated both lands and peoples without precedent in history. (Only overseas personnel goes through the training centre.)

The atmosphere at the centre is intellectual and international. Canadian members live and study with their professional counterparts from all continents and countries. Their day, during the six-weeks they are resident members, goes something like this: they arise between 6:30 and 7 a.m., dress and put their barracks-like quarters in order, crunch through the snow to the university mess hall in time for breakfast at 7:30, eat a quick breakfast and go to classrooms to begin the round of language classes and lecture courses that will prepare them for their overseas jobs. After classes they may take a hike or work out in the gymnasium, under the supervision of Dr. William J. Wood, former deputy health officer from Winnipeg, now director of the training program for UNRRA heath division personnel.

When they leave the centre, UNRRA technicians have few illusions about what they are going into. Inconveniences in a war zone, reassignment of duties to meet needs are more often the rule than the exception. There are no warm quarters overseas—few hot baths. These people know they must be adaptable, versatile and hardy.

As for monetary rewards, UNRRA salaries are little inducement. Persons from private industry usually take a loss in salary. In addition to their base pay, field workers receive living allotments; but, while they are overseas they receive only a sufficient part of their salaries to cover essential expenses. The balance is paid to their account in their home country.

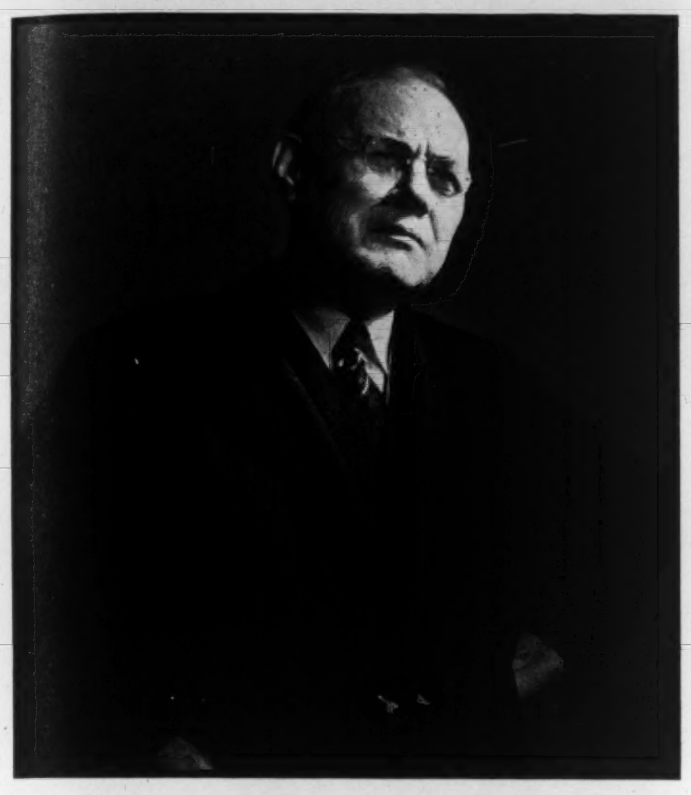
Plus the loan of some of its top-flight technicians, Canada, as one of the 44 member nations comprising the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has pledged one per cent of its national income—90 per cent in supplies; 10 per cent in foreign exchange—to the work of relief and rehabilitation in the invaded countries.

Trainees are expected to acquire facility in the language of the country to which they are assigned. They get practice at mealtimes—at tables set aside for different language groups.

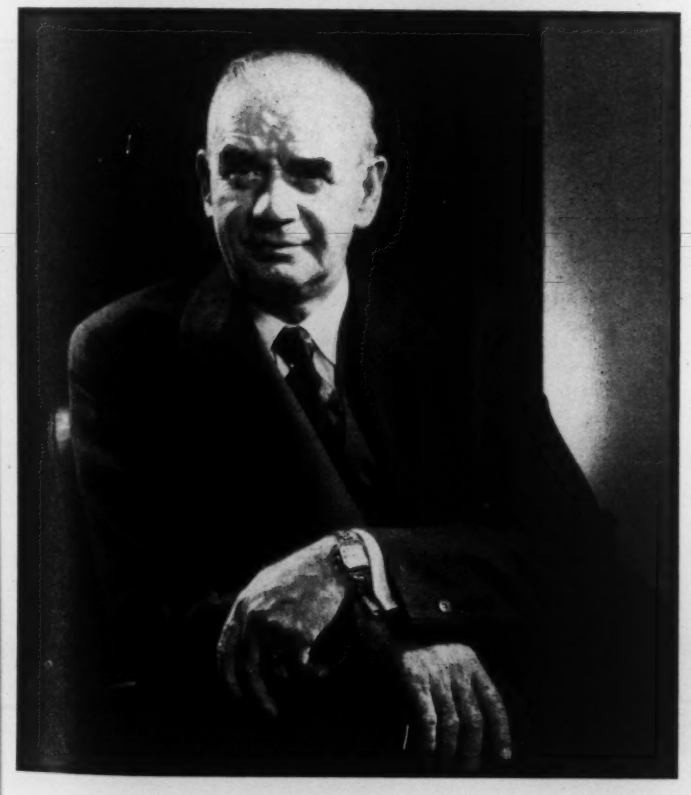
This group is engaged in a practical project—setting up a program to suit the needs of a typical small Balkan community.

Trainees must keep fit. They do it by taking a five-mile hike once a week and engaging in games and competitive sports between study periods. A game of volley ball is in progress here.

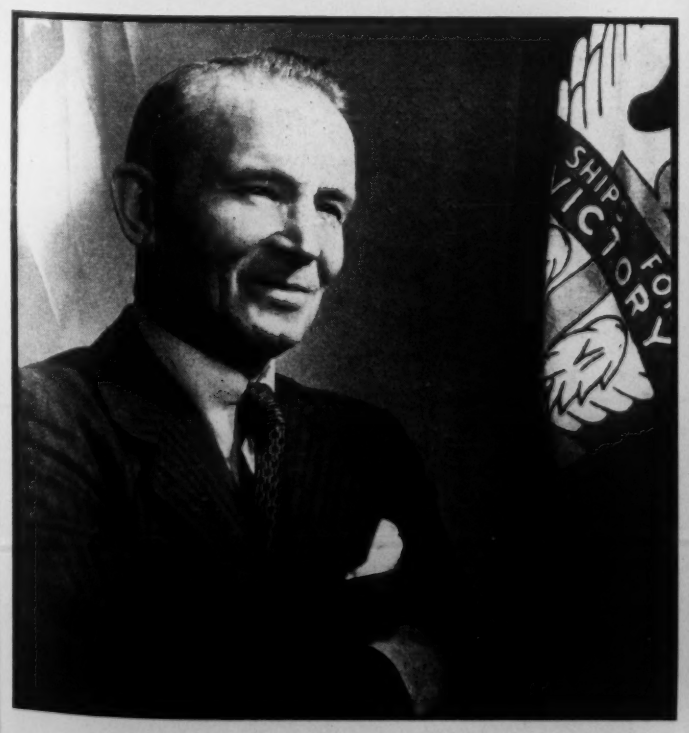
Karsh Series Features Washington Personalities



William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, is a moderating influence in American labor circles.



Philip Murray, who succeeded John L. Lewis as President of C.I.O., is a strong exponent of industrial unionism.



Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman, U.S. Maritime Commission and Administrator of Wartime Shipping.

By Margaret K. Zieman

TO THE man in the street the two most outstanding features of this war have been the tremendous rise of Russia as a world power, and the equally tremendous war production drive which the United States set in motion when it joined the Allies. All the Republic's resources of leadership and organization were immediately thrown behind its fighting men to initiate a production program that kept pace, step by step, with unparalleled demands for shipping and supplies in a war embracing two hemispheres.

Meanwhile its military men were transforming a worse-than-disarmed United States into one of the world's most effective military powers. Under General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who wears the five stars of the Army's highest rank, its land forces grew from 225,000 in 1939 to more than 8,000,000 at the present time. As the link between the biggest military establishment in U.S. history and the American people, General Marshall, for that especial reason is felt to be needed at home. Quiet-spoken and exceedingly reserved, he is generally regarded as the "indispensable man" in the U.S. military setup.

Second in the army's crack military triumvirate is General Henry A. Arnold, "Boss" of all army flying, and the first airman to receive the five stars of the army's highest rank. So long ago now it is almost forgotten he fought for development of the Army Air Corps alongside General "Billy" Mitchell, and though he didn't get fired for it, he was exceedingly unpopular for a while. Now, however. he has seen the growth of the army airforce to its present strength of 2,500,000 officers and men. Incidentally, "Hap" Arnold was one of the pioneers of American aviation, having flown Wright biplanes in 1912.

Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General Army Service Forces, is a combination of army man and expert administrator. The ground and air forces have two functions, training and fighting, Somervell, who heads S.O.S. (Services of Supply) takes care of everything else, arranging for and dispersing supplies for both land and air armies in a global war.

As Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, U.S.N., directed history's greatest shipbuilding program, providing in record time the tremendous tonnage the United Nations required to fight a world-wide war. Frequently described as peppery and crusty, "Jerry" Land saw to it that the ships came off the ways with clocklike precision, and, as Administrator of War Shipping, he operated them to ensure delivery of supplies wherever needed. When the full story of this war is recounted, the slogan, "Ships for Victory" and Jerry Land will be synonymous in many minds for years to come.

Back of the fighting men, supplies and shipping lay the country's tremendous production program, and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of W.P.B., marshalled U. S. industry to keep pace with the war's needs. New records were set up—then topped again and again. With the war production program running smoothly, Nelson resigned as W. P. B. Chairman last summer. Since then he has helped coordinate China's economic war effort and now rumor says he is slated for a key administrative post in connection with postwar economic rehabilitation.

The rank and file of the workers who made possible the tremendous fruits of the war production program are not likely to be forgotten if United States powerful labor leaders have anything to say about it; and it is important to remember that all the results of outstanding initiative, leadership and organization in the military and economic fields could have been sabotaged had not American labor more than pulled its weight in the past four years. There have been differences and disagreements but in the main America's labor leaders have cooperated loyally to keep supplies rolling off production lines to men overseas.

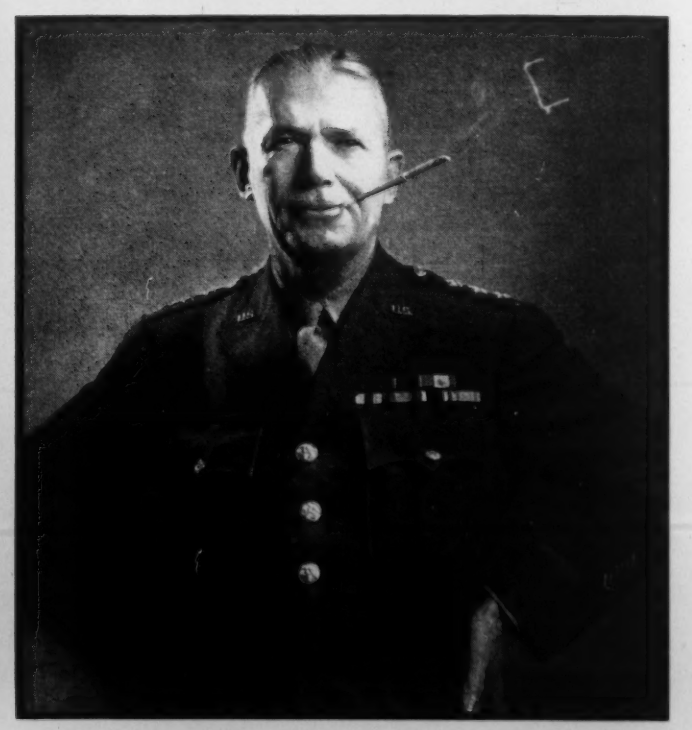
After the war, there may be a different story to tell. Disagreement between the heads of America's two rival labor organizations, William Green of the American Federation of Labor and

(*Continued on Page 33*)

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, who accompanied President Roosevelt to the Crimean Conference.

Donald M. Nelson, who headed W.P.B. until last summer, helped reorganize China's new war production board.

General Henry A. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, and member of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.



Lt.-General Brehon B. Somervell, The Commanding General, Services of Supply, United States Army.

An Independent State on the St. Lawrence

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

In this article, the third by this writer on national unity in Canada, Mr. Chauvin analyzes opinions submitted, in 1921-22, by a group of French Canadian intellectuals on the subject of Canadian Independence and a French Catholic State on the St. Lawrence. These opinions certainly deserve a place in the records.

Mr. Chauvin, a keen observer and an enlightened commentator, does not dismiss the prospect of Canada eventually seeking complete independence, be it fifty years or a century hence, and he states that a nation, not being a passive being, must shape its own political destiny. "A nation must foresee and govern events rather than follow them," he says.

Meanwhile, he deplores the lack of national unity in Canada.

IN 1921-22, there was conducted in the Province of Quebec, under the inspiration of *L'Action Francaise* and the guidance of its director, Abbé Lionel Groulx, an extensive inquiry into a question to which was given the significant title: "Our Political Future". The contributors to the inquiry were all men of learning and of relative influence. One of them has since become Primate of the Catholic Church in Canada, Cardinal-Archbishop Villeneuve of Quebec City.

For those men of learning, Our Political Future had become in 1921-22 an enigma. In 1901, Henri Bourassa had written: "Divergent influences (British imperialism and American imperialism) will draw us in opposite directions. . . Our country will be profoundly shaken by these divergent forces . . . Shall we be able to develop an interior strength sufficient to maintain the equilibrium, say for another century, this *status quo* which would be for our people (the French Canadians) the greatest of blessings? Or shall we be wrenched from our present orbit and projected into a new destiny? . . . Whatever may be our fate as French Canadians, we have a manifest duty to perform regarding ourselves, regarding our nationality: it is to prepare ourselves for any eventuality in order not to be surprised by the decisive hour".

L'Action Francaise considered that the time to prepare had arrived, hence the inquiry to which I have referred. It was felt that World War I had shifted considerably the centre of human activity, and that the resulting transfer of influence from Europe to America had created many new and weighty problems which demanded immediate study and consideration. The men who were invited to participate in the inquiry undertook their work with earnestness, and their conclusions deserve mention in any discussion on National Unity.

It was laid down as a premise that the British Empire was in a state of disintegration, "an antiquated political formula, powerless to withstand the shock of the forthcoming realities" (Groulx), and that Confederation, with its racial rivalries, will eventually break up and new states within the country will then be delineated on the basis of ethnical affiliations and aspirations, and of economic and geographical features.

A Special Destiny

With this premise set down as the inevitable aftermath of an inexorable evolution, Abbé Groulx (now Canon) described the position of the French Canadian group, to which he ascribed a predestined fate, altogether independent of the fate of any other group in Canada. He considered the occupation by French Canadians of the vast domain extending from Labrador to past the Ottawa river as the first sign of a special destiny. The French Canadians have occupied that soil, by free option, for more than three hundred years, and Abbé Groulx deduced therefrom that the internal cohesion of the population is as much the work of history as of geography. The French Canadians constitute one of the most homogeneous groups to be found anywhere.

Moreover, Groulx continued, the French Canadian people are the only truly compact group north of the Mexican border, a group circumvented by strongly-rooted traditions and possessor of a territory larger than many European States. He concluded with the statement that in any human collectivity with a moral patrimony, the instinct is to preserve the integrity of its possessions by placing itself beyond the reach of outside influences. Therefore, such a collectivity organizes itself into a State.

That argument was strongly supported by Louis D. Durand, who wrote on the "Crossing of the Roads", and by Abbé Arthur Robert, who concluded his article on the "Aspirations of French Canada" with these words: "French Canadians who are in doubt as to the duration of the British bond and as to the maintenance of Confederation may, in all security of mind, prepare themselves to make a profitable use of complete independence. Natural law and Catholic philosophy justify them in acting in this manner".

A Complacent America?

But the inquiry was not confined to a study of the French Canadian problem in its relation to the Canadian political cosmogony or in the light of general principles governing the founding of States; many other aspects of the proposal were discussed. For instance, Anatole Vanier reviewed the situation from the point of view of the influence that a neighbor of the suction power of the United States might wield over a French State—the only one—in the Americas. He dismissed all possibility of complications from that source with the assertion that the Americans will be too busy at home to cast covetous eyes on an independent French Canada. In this he was upheld by Emile Bruchési, who saw in the twenty Latin-American republics a natural fountain of friendships and sympathies. He called the inhabitants of Central and South America "cousins", who endeavor to assimilate the French genius in order to revive it in South America. "It is really cousins that we have in South America, cousins by blood, by race, by mentality, but cousins unknown to us and to whom we are unknown", he commented.

The paper of Father Villeneuve (now Cardinal - Archbishop) dealt with the subject "Our Brothers of the Dispersion", meaning those smaller groups of French Canadians living outside the frontiers of Quebec. What would be the position of those "brothers" in the event of the establishment of a French Catholic State on the St. Lawrence? Father Villeneuve had reassuring words for them, in 1922: "I hold that an independence which would give us a homeland more our own would, by that very fact, develop a civic spirit more enterprising and enjoying a wider field of activity"; and again: "A colony that would become a nation, a Prov-

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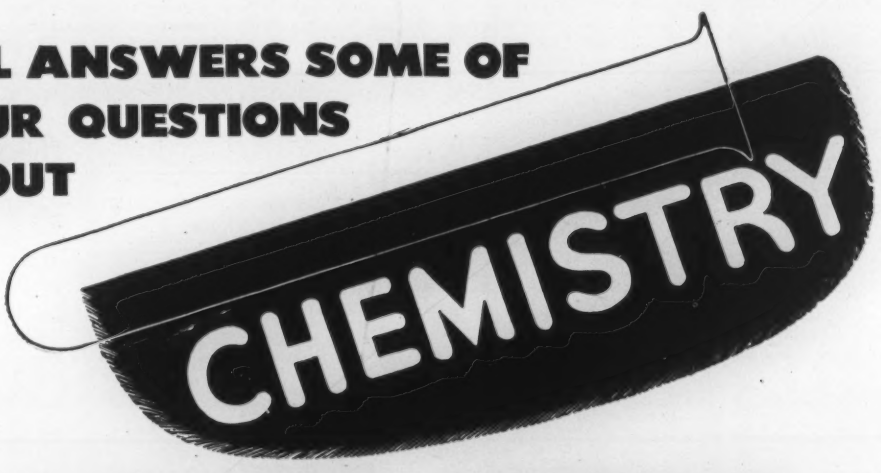
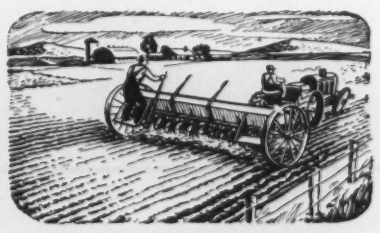
C-I-L ANSWERS SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT CHEMISTRY



1. WHAT IS INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY? Industrial chemistry is the taking of a relatively small group of basic substances and, by the apparent magic of chemistry, so changing them that they take on new forms and properties which make them useful in the domestic and industrial activities of the nation.

2. CAN YOU GIVE AN INSTANCE OF THIS? Yes. Let us take salt as an example. Salt is pumped from the earth in the form of brine. Some of this is evaporated and purified for domestic use. Some of it is subjected to electrolysis which splits it up into sodium and chlorine.

3. WHAT PURPOSES DO THESE THINGS SERVE? From the sodium comes caustic soda which is used in the making of soap, certain explosives, lubricants and "Cellophane". Chlorine is used as a bleach in textile mills and paper mills, in the dry-cleaning industry, metal trades and to purify your drinking water.



4. ARE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS SO RELATED? Yes. In many cases where industrial chemicals are made there is a by-product which can be used. In making explosives you produce, as a by-product, dilute sulphuric acid which is used in making fertilizers. The chemical industry hates waste!

5. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL? It means that, through chemistry, raw materials are made useful, industry is supplied with chemicals necessary to its progress, processes are simplified and hundreds of new jobs are provided. Any day a new chemical discovery may start a new industry in Canada.

6. WHAT IS CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED? C-I-L is an industrial chemical company. Its work is to produce, where possible from Canadian raw materials, those chemicals necessary to the manufacturing life of Canada. C-I-L has introduced new industries into Canada — such as the making of "Cellophane" and nylon.

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ince that would become a State, as a result of the orderly and juridical evolution of social finalities would be a gain for humanity".

Another important contribution to the inquiry was submitted by Georges Pelletier, now Managing Editor of *Le Devoir*. It related to the "Economic Obstacles to the Independence of French Canada".

The question under debate was a thorny one, but Mr. Pelletier, without minimizing the obstacles, made a case that seemed to satisfy his co-investigators. Admitting that the greater part of the natural resources, raw material, industries, and transport facilities of Quebec is in the hands of outsiders, he counselled, in the case of forests, the immediate cessation of the sale or lease of limits to persons other than French nationals, and the application of restrictive clauses at the time of lease renewals. In the case of industries, he advised the retention of capital in the province, for investment in "our" existing enterprise and for the establishment of new enterprises as time goes on, in industry, mining, power development, etc. He strongly advocated the industrialization of "agriculture and the soil", meaning the rural communities.

Head Offices in Montreal

On the subject of transportation, Mr. Pelletier noted that most of the railroads, trade corporations, maritime trading firms and financial institutions have their offices in Montreal or Quebec City. An independent French State would not alter that situation. You cannot change the course of the St. Lawrence, and "it is ours". The Canadian Pacific Railway could not remove its head office to Toronto, which has no access to the sea, or to Halifax or Saint John, on account of the distance of these ports from the great trading cities of the interior. Therefore, Mr. Pelletier advised immediate measures being taken in preparation for the eventual establishment of an "Autonomous French State in America".

Other articles of importance—perhaps lesser importance—were contributed to this widespread inquiry, but space forbids their analysis at this time.

The point to draw, at this time, from this inquiry by *L'Action Francaise* is that what was an idea in 1922, an idea considered essential by men of high intellectual standing, has developed into a movement of opinion that has now assumed considerable proportions in the province of Quebec. Even if the movement has not yet, after more than twenty years, received the impetus its sponsors had anticipated, it has undoubtedly generated convictions that will not be easily unrooted. One of those convictions, particularly among the youth, is that Confederation has been a failure. Abbé Groulx's exhortations have consistently been addressed to the youth of the province!

"Independence"

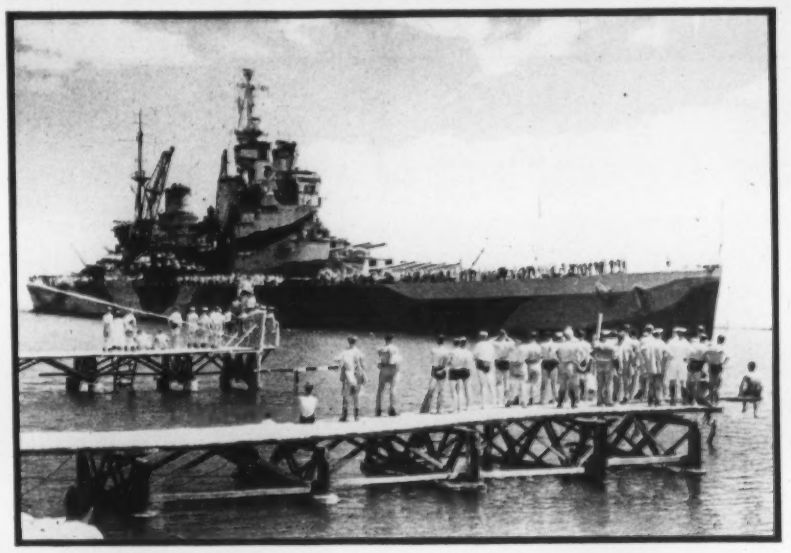
Not the majority of the French Canadians of Quebec are in favor of a complete severance from Britain, although many of their spokesmen speak of "independence" as the only solution to the many problems evolving from our partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations—war, for instance. A short time ago Mr. Andre Laurendeau, speaking at Rimouski, definitely declared independence to be the goal of his party, the Bloc Populaire. And, on Wednesday December 27, Mr. Omer Heroux, writing editorially in *Le Devoir*, emphatically stated that the only objective left for Canada is Independence—"Not a verbal independence, simply theoretical, but real, effective independence, the kind that will teach us to behave logically, constantly, as Canadians, mindful first of the interests of our country".

(Author's note: Mr. Heroux was commenting on the divergence of opinion between *The Gazette* and *Le Canada* on Canada's refusal, a few months ago, to accept the proposal of the formation of an imperial council, wherein we would have occupied a place of importance in the deliberations of a powerful body, according to the *Gazette*. *Le Canada* took the opposite view and stated: "Had this project (an imperial council) been adopted, Canada would today be directly involved in the Greek imbroglio, not to mention the Italian or Belgian imbroglio". Needless to say that *Le Canada* represented, in this controversy, the autonomist viewpoint, whereas the *Gazette* represented the imperialist viewpoint. Where is "national unity" here?)

Whither National Unity?

In the light of these discussions and expressions of opinion, one may reasonably ask: Whither National Unity? Whither Canada? The question cannot be treated lightly. It is not treasonable to hold that the Canadian Confederation is not immutable. If therefore, Confederation is not immutable, we will necessarily have, some day, to envisage a new status.

On that subject, observers and economists suggest that the principal agent of history is not an economic or geographical determinism, but rather the prescience of men reinforced by their will to achieve. A nation, they say, is not a passive being. Its destiny is of its own making, and not to be fashioned by others. A nation, therefore, must foresee and govern the events rather than follow them. The task is not an easy one, as current happenings in Europe demonstrate, but it is worth undertaking.



Recently four of Britain's most powerful aircraft carriers hit Japanese high-test gasoline installations at Palembang, Sumatra, and left them in ruins. These carriers were part of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser's Pacific Fleet, whose flag ship, H.M.S. Howe, is seen above as it passed through the Suez Canal, where swimming club visitors gathered on the diving boards to watch its passage →

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Apparently Mr. King Misjudged the Resentment of the People

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE bye-election in Grey North caused a prodigious amount of fluttering in Ottawa political dovecotes. It confounded the "master-minders" of two political parties, gave a wonderful—and badly needed—boost of morale to a third, and provided some new leads in the current speculation about another session, the date of the general election and the election issues. By the time this appears in print Premier Mackenzie King may have settled all doubts about a pre-election session, and, by implication or even by specific announcement, may have dated the general election. But the bye-election in Grey North in any event has taken its place among the historic contests, along with York North in 1934 and Medicine Hat in 1921.

If one could forget the carnage and destitution of Europe for a few minutes, or ignore the grave consequences of decisions reached by the political strategists at Ottawa, one could derive a certain wry amusement out of the tragi-comedy which was Grey North. It had, for peacetime consumption, all the elements of a very ironic situation. Here was a lifelong Conservative running as a Liberal Cabinet Minister, a lifelong Liberal running as a Conservative candidate, and, as one of my fellow-members of the Mourner's Club pointed out, a capitalist running as the representative of a Socialist party.

The strategists of the government in power chose the time and the place, and reasonably, if naively, counted upon an acclamation. Failing that, they could still hold the threat of sudden dissolution over the other parties if they persisted in running candidates. That this particular seat was chosen in the first place, that the decision was made to go ahead, certainly suggests that the Liberal party was fairly sure that General McNaughton could win.

But the C.C.F. national executive cannot be exonerated from some wishful-thinking, either. It was apparent very early that the bye-election would be fought on the reinforcement issue, and it is difficult to see how the C.C.F. could make a very distinctive bid for election on its own conscription record. This lack of realism apparently extended to the very eve of the election, the C.C.F. national office expressing confidence—privately as well as for publication—that a heavy turn-out was all that was needed to give them the seat.

The result has clearly hurt the prestige of both the Liberals and the C.C.F. It must be obvious to the former that the emotional resentment of the people,—certainly of Ontario, and probably also of the Maritimes and to a lesser degree of British Columbia and the Prairies—against what seemed political cowardice over conscription, was far deeper than the Prime Minister and many of his colleagues suspected.

No Mood to be Philosophical

One gathers that Canadian relatives of overseas troops became immune to purely rational or intellectual arguments when Colonel Ralston made his report of a shortage last October, and are still in no mood to be philosophical about it. It requires no great clairvoyance to see that if a general election were held now, with the reinforcement issue still very much alive, Grey North would be repeated again and again in seats which the Liberals have usually counted safe.

By the same token, the C.C.F. must see that an early general election could give them scant chance of interesting the masses of the voters in the issue of socialism versus private enterprise. Their failure to capture the bulk of even the labor votes in the bye-election suggests that this immediate flesh-and-blood issue transcends any concern over the economic philosophy which distinguishes the C.C.F. from the other two parties.

There has been the usual crop of alibis, rationalizations and explanations about Grey North from the two defeated parties. One needs to take them with the usual reserve, though it would be a serious mistake to ignore them entirely. We are told, publicly or privately, that Case won because he was a "local" man and the other two "foreigners". We are told that the Liberals mistook the traditional Conservative complexion of the seat, forgetting that W. P. Telford's apparent firm grip on it was due to the enormous respect in which he and his family had been held by the riding—in the latter case going back three generations.

Religion

We are told that the fact that it was a preponderantly Protestant constituency (I heard but cannot verify that there were less than a dozen French-Canadian votes in the riding) told heavily against a Cabinet Minister whose wife is a Roman Catholic. (These are deplorable factors in a country like Canada, but nobody denies they are often influential). Then it was said that General McNaughton was an inexperienced candidate, that he was not given party support equal to that of his opponents, and so forth.

J. W. Noseworthy's suggestion that the C.C.F. didn't have much hope of taking the seat, but welcomed the chance of educating the electorate, probably voices the official C.C.F. explanation for its poor showing.

When all has been examined, the impression remains that the result was a severe rebuff to the government in power. The defeat was probably foreordained by events which took place many months ago. When Premier Mackenzie King so adroitly retrieved the damage done in the resignation of Colonel Ralston by producing General McNaughton out of his hat, many impartial observers felt at first that he had engineered one more of those tremendously skilful political manoeuvres in which his career has been outstanding. But events proved that not even a master strategist could find a compromise between two sharply conflicting attitudes toward the European war.

The seeds of Grey North are to be found in 1917 and 1939 as much as in November 1944. The Liberal party is paying the price of cosmic forces and deep-set emotional cleavages between two elements of the Canadian people. Charles Laughton starred once in a grim play about a Londoner who murdered his nephew for money and escaped even the breath of suspicion, but was subsequently hanged by mistake for the murder of his wife, who had in fact died of heart failure. The play was called "Payment Deferred".

War Government

Grey North is payment deferred, though the analogy dies there. Fair historians will contrast the pre-war fears of an irreparable cleavage of Canada in the event of another world war, with the substantial unity which has been shown in the actual event, a unity which has permitted Canada to produce a war effort which is the admiration of the United Nations and one of the greatest in the world. The crisis last fall and the defeat of the government in Grey North suggests that the government in power during the war, no matter how creditable its record may, in perspective, be, cannot evade entirely the consequences of two basically different philosophies about Canada's participation in the war.

It is, of course, far too soon to say that the consequences will be fatal to the immediate fortunes of the Liberal party. Any one who would confidently foretell the general election results on the basis of Grey North is an audacious prophet indeed. About all one can predict is that if a general election comes while the reinforcement issue is still live, the Progressive Conservative party will poll a heavy vote at the expense of the Liberals and the C.C.F.

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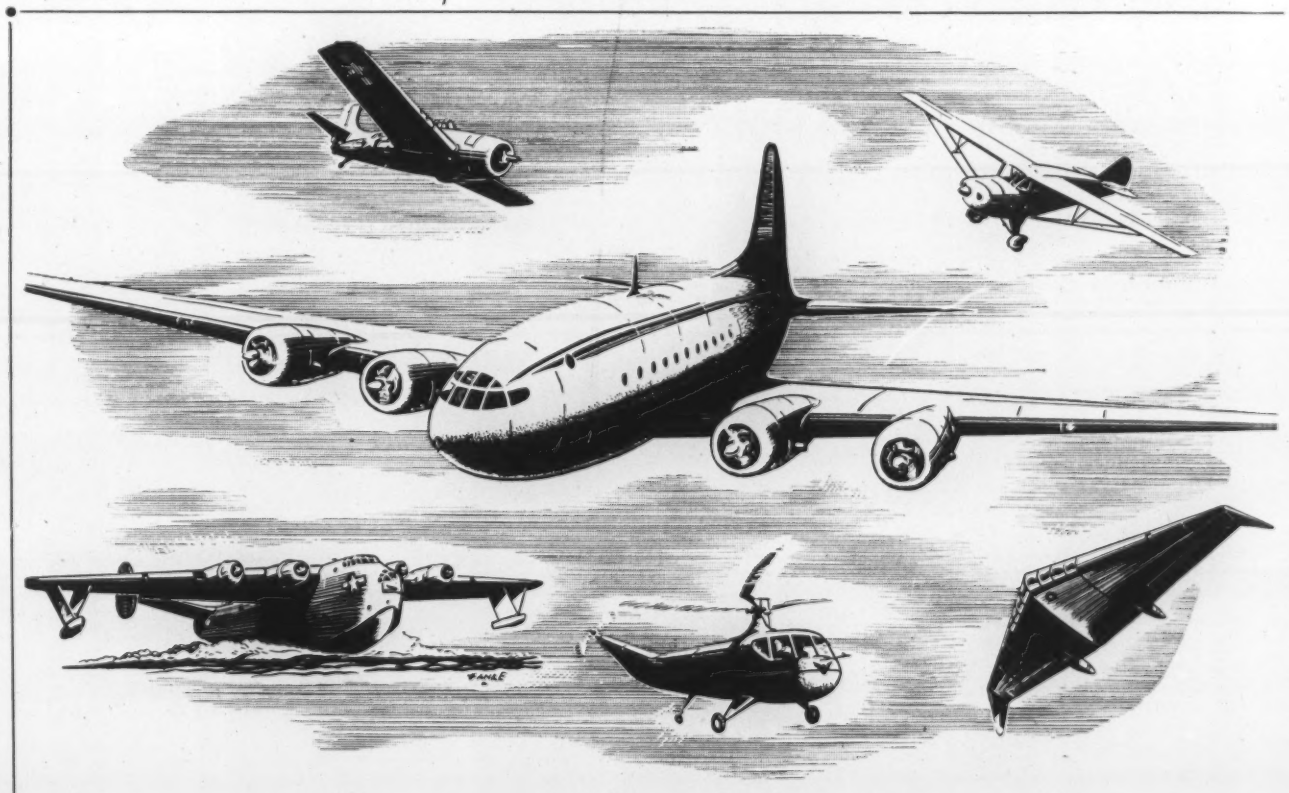

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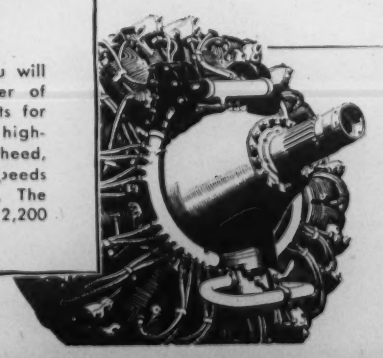

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Secrets of Roman Days Revealed by Bombing

By JOHN NEWTON

Bombing has uncovered many relics in England that date back to Roman days and has added new information on the Roman period. Included in the new ruins are sections of the wall at Canterbury and of London's great wall—eight feet thick at the base and carried down three and a half feet into the ground.

THE bombs that fell on Britain's "Baedaker cities" are throwing new light on ancient history. In many cases the destruction wrought by the bombs, followed by necessary demolitions, have laid bare buildings and structures that have been covered for centuries, and of whose existence there was no previous knowledge. Further excavations that will be necessary for rebuilding will probably yield many new secrets during the next few years and experts have taken steps to ensure that archaeologists get full opportunity to study them.

Almost every bombed town has yielded secrets. A Saxon doorway with Roman columns has been revealed in Exeter as well as a fragment of the Church of St. George demolished a century ago. The only complete Norman chimney in Britain has been revealed at Southampton. It dates from the 12th century.

At Canterbury there is promise of rich finds, for the oldest city in Britain has risen over the Roman city (Durovernum) and the Ministry of Works has asked that before rebuilding takes place on the blitzed sites, systematic excavations shall be carried out. These should reveal many interesting relics of Canterbury's historic past.

Canterbury's Secrets

Already excavations are showing some of the secrets of Canterbury's Roman and medieval walls. A pit has been found, probably dating from the Middle Ages, in which were, amongst other things, pieces of Roman pottery, coins, etc. The rarities found include a penny from the Middle Ages, rather smaller than our present farthing.

About one quarter of the City of Canterbury has been affected by fire and so by careful exploration of selected areas, it should be possible to reconstruct the City's earlier history which at present is largely a matter of speculation. Fortunately, no very deep excavations will be necessary, for the level of the old city is generally at about the cellar level of the present buildings.

Archaeologists have stated that the questions to which it is hoped to get an answer include the dating of the Roman wall, the discovery of exactly what buildings it enclosed and exactly what happened to the Roman buildings. Among the areas never before examined is one believed to cover an old Roman burial ground.

It is in the City of London, of course, that the greatest area of devastation exists and already the demolition of dangerous buildings has unearthed remains of Roman London, dating back to the first and second centuries. Nearly one third of Roman London lies under devastated buildings.

The systematic examination of the remains will enable many gaps in the early history of the Empire's first city to be filled. We know virtually nothing of London before the Roman invasion and it is just possible that excavations for new buildings may bring new knowledge of those days when London was an insignificant place. Roman London lies on an average about 12 to 20 feet below the present ground level.

London's First "Blitz"

London had its first "blitz" in the first century, when Boadicea took the city, sacked it and killed many thousands of Roman and British "collaborators." The London wall was the result of Roman fear of a repetition of this episode. By the standards of the day it was a "Maginot line" of great strength.

The bombs have revealed new parts of the Roman Wall and visitors can now see a fine piece of it near the Tower. The wall was considerably modified at different times. William the Conqueror used it in parts for the Tower fortifications and later Norman kings built on its foundations. All these changes can now be seen clearly.

The Roman wall shows signs of having been built hastily. London produces no stone and pieces from a Kent quarry were brought, presumably by water, for the facing, with bonding tiles at regular intervals.

The wall was carried down about three-and-a-half feet and was eight feet thick at its base. It was filled with rubble. Some of the wall has been found to contain pieces of marble, worked stone and other fragments of buildings. Possibly the debris of the earliest "blitz" was used in its construction.

London has been built over many times and it takes experts to interpret the remains. The same material has been re-used on several occasions, the Wall built on and over, old foundations used for new buildings. But never since the Great Fire has London had such a large area cleared at the same time, and the opportunities for research are unique.

Deep Digging

The re-building will in many instances require deep digging and this has made archaeologists doubly determined that no relics shall be lost, for if they are not preserved now they may be destroyed for ever.

Museums in London have already fine collections gathered at previous excavations. The re-building of London should yield a vast amount of material that will be appreciated by museums in the provinces and throughout the Empire. It will take some time to re-build the City and during this period it is hoped that visitors to London will be able to see much of the uncovered remains with the aid of expert guides.

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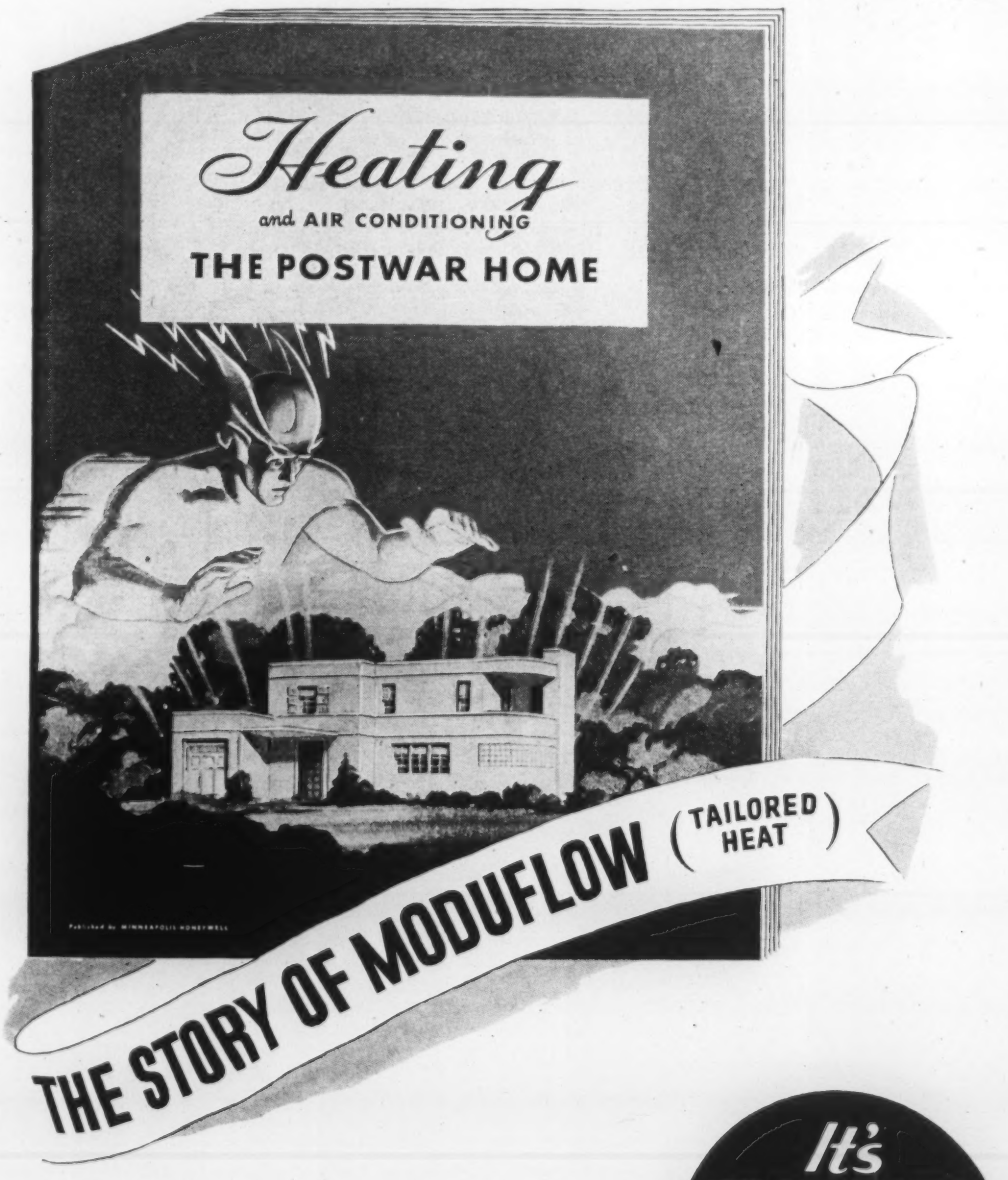

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The Fallacy of Equal Pay for Equal Work

By CHARLES S. GULSTON

The author of this article, a well known secondary school teacher of Toronto, gained wide attention last year by an article in the organ of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation attacking the principle of equal pay for equal work as between male and female teachers, and brought about the movement by which the men teachers, or school masters, separated themselves from the women teachers for the purpose of making application for pay increases. In the present article he sets forth the social difficulties that arise from the payment of men and women on the same scale.

IN A free-enterprise economy should women be paid the same amount of money as men for doing the same work?

I believe that this principle, equal pay for equal work, is dangerous, fallacious, absolutely unjust, and the sure prelude to race suicide.

Equal pay for equal work benefits only the bachelor and the spinster who have passed the marriageable age. Every other group of workers is injured by it. Let me mention four groups:

(1) The married man is injured by it, for it forces him and his wife and children to live on the pay of an unmarried person. The latter has a relatively high standard of living; the wives, mothers, and children have a much lower one. Rather than be so penalized, intelligent people do not have children. Thus equal pay punishes effectively idealistic people who have high standards for their children. It is the surest and most certain means yet devised to sterilize the backbone of our society, the middle classes.

(2) The marriageable women workers who support this principle are deeply injuring their own cause. They support it only because they are misled or have not thought of its long-term consequences. They are not being told that when they marry, they, their husbands, and their children, must live on the incomes they formerly received as spinsters. Deception by their unmarriageable sisters is being practised upon them under the glib slogan, "equal pay for equal work". That is why they are accepting a present advantage in lieu of proper future security.

(3) The effect is particularly injurious upon wives. Many of these have to go out to work to help supplement their husbands' pay. The result is a rise in juvenile delinquency owing to the mother's absence from her home. Indeed, from the standpoint of the home, the equal-pay-for-equal-work slogan has been a powerful factor contributing to juvenile delinquency, divorce, and the breakdown of family life. Worst of all, the wife who doesn't go out to work struggles to run an entire household on a single person's scale of living.

Keeps Family Check Down

(4) The male member of a trade union who supports the plea of equal pay for equal work is also being exploited. He is virtually told that it is no business of the union's or of his employer's that he should choose to marry and try to keep a wife and family on the pay of an unmarried woman. The labor union leaders and organizers are working hand-in-glove with his employer against his interests whenever he is induced to support equal pay for equal work, a theory that results in depressed wages. For this principle insists that the whole family pay cheque be kept on a level with that of the single person.

The conclusion from the case of these four classes of worker is clear: equal pay for equal work is a glib slogan designed to help only the unmarriageable bachelor or spinster and to do the maximum of harm to every other class of worker.

The equal pay principle is not used in the armed forces. When an enlisted man marries, he is given an allowance for his wife. A further allowance is made in the case of children. Here there is a genuinely democratic solution, and it points towards what the men will want when they return. No greater distortion of the truth can be found than the statement that our service men are fighting for equal pay for equal work. These men would repudiate with every fibre of their being the insinuation that they are fighting in order that they and their wives and children may live on a lower standard of life than their unmarried women colleagues. It is our duty to see that they do not have to return to a world in which they and their families may live only on dollar-equality level with bachelors and spinsters.

SATURDAY NIGHT of January 13 asserts that the paying of men in secondary schools higher salaries than women would drive men out of the profession since school boards would hire the cheaper labor of women. Only two examples are required to refute this theory: (1) The four Ottawa secondary schools have a $300 higher maximum for men. Yet there are in those schools 117 men to 42 women—a proportion that the Ottawa school board has had no difficulty in maintaining. (2) The Toronto public school men teachers are paid $700 more than the women teachers; and the Toronto school board has for years maintained a constant 1-to-4 ratio of men to women in their public school system. (However, this school board is curiously inconsistent in its stand on the equal pay principle, since it applies it in the secondary school system but not in the public schools.)

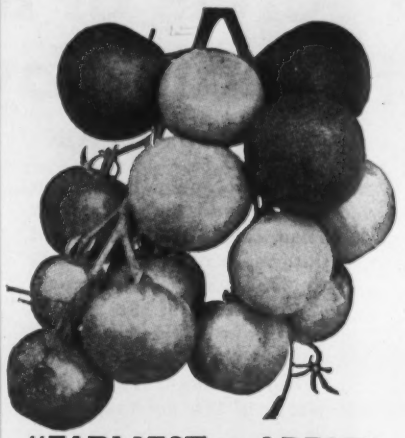
The simple truth would seem to be that men are needed in our schools, needed for disciplinary purposes, needed to direct extra-curricular work, needed to combat trends towards juvenile delinquency. (Most principals in private will say that the average man is of more value on their staffs than the average woman; but many, over-cautious, would not dare to admit it in public.)

Subtle Discrimination

Equal pay for equal work would be the perfect principle in the socialist state. Under such a system enough financial support would be given by the state to wives and children to make an adequate and fair standard of living for all. But the press, labor unions, women's groups, and legislatures are supporting the equal pay policy. This is because it is in the interests of private enterprise to divert the earnings created by employees to profits and dividends rather than to an equitable rise in the standard of living of their families. They are being exploited by a clever catch-phrase perfectly calculated to lull the vast majority of them into the belief that they are being fairly dealt with, whereas their families are really the objects of the most subtle discrimination.

Our best hope lies in some compromise whereby a sufficient measure of socialism is introduced so that the actual cost of each child is borne by the state, and not a mere tithe of it as represented in the baby-bonus bill or the present negligible Federal income tax deductions. Until such a time comes, however, each employer must shoulder the responsibility of seeing that family life is not damaged by the application of so pernicious a principle as that of equal pay for equal work.

Let us sum up, then. Equal pay for equal work makes parenthood a crime and punishes it severely. It works to the advantage of but one group—the unmarriageable worker. It submerges human values by making dollar equality the sole measure of human endeavor. And it can function perfectly only in the socialist state. It is a dangerous and misleading principle as a criterion of the value of men's and women's work in a free-enterprise economy.



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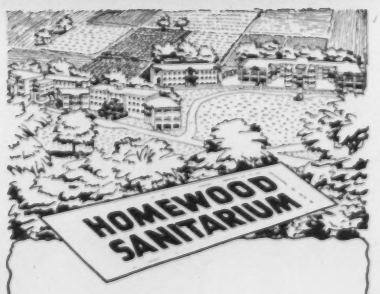

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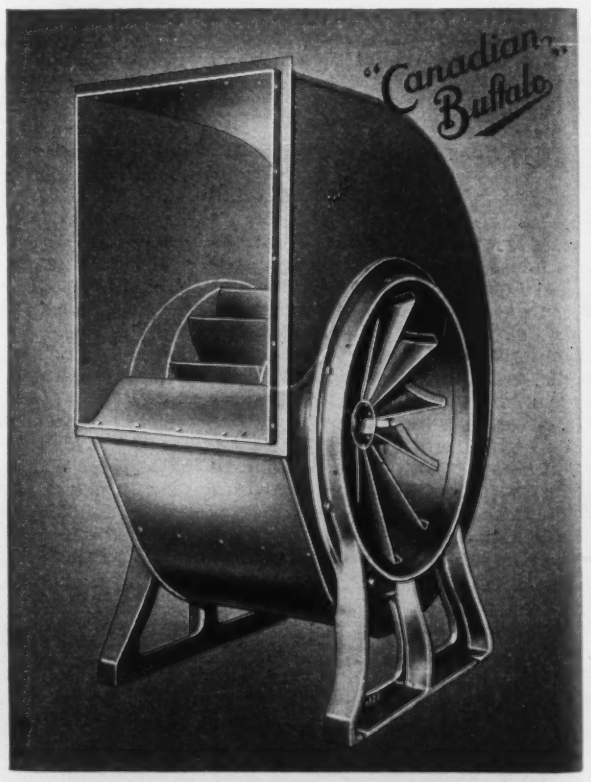

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

If Humans Can Act Like Crazy Why Not the Animal Kingdom?

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOMETHING has happened recently in the field of animal psychology, some curious disturbance that seems to have upset the whole pattern of animal behavior. It's hard to say just what is going on. On the surface however it looks as though the sub-human species had worked out a design-for-hysteria to correspond to the peculiar behavior on the human level.

I first noticed the changeover in the behavior of our cat Amy. Amy is a ten-year-old Persian and until recent months her conduct though forbidding was strictly consistent. Since kittenhood Amy has been able to take love or leave it; which means that she took it when it suited her and left when it was offered, usually with a claw-mark to remember her by.

In the past Amy spent most of her time lying flat on the dining-room table where she was usually mistaken by strangers for a large fur neck-piece. When approached she would sit up and stare them out, with a look of unnerving malignancy on her brooding Asiatic face. Occasionally she would take up a battle-station under a chair-frill, and from there reach out to claw at passing stockings. She was never a lovable or even a likable cat and so was accorded the respect that disagreeable people always command. That is we skirted her when she was in a bad mood and were foolishly grateful when she showed the faintest sign of amiability.

Within recent weeks a change has come over Amy that corresponds to a mystical experience in the human species. Her only desire now is to be at one with the human race and preferably in its lap. I can't say that the change has been altogether for the better. Like many humans who have been subject to sudden conversion she is inclined to make a nuisance of herself. She will be sitting in the middle of the rug washing one of her hind legs when the impulse to testify will seize her and she will uncoil and hurl herself in a single movement into the nearest lap. Since she is approximately the size and shape of a small grizzly startled strangers usually hurl her right back; but it isn't any use since she is immediately in their laps again. Her line of approach—deliberate speed, majestic instancy—usually wears them down in the end. The only way to circumvent her love these days is to shut her up in the fruit-cellar.

AMY'S departures from consistency are not, I have discovered, unique. Nearly all my friends and acquaintances have peculiar stories to tell about their animals. The most extraordinary of these is the story of Alfred, a scottie. Until recent months Alfred was a model dog with a deep-grained sense of citizenship. Then he suddenly took to raiding the neighbor's garbage cans. When the family rejected his offerings of wrapped egg-shells and grapefruit rinds, he went further afield and lately has been coming home with a line of Grade A provisions including mixed biscuits and graham wafers in sanitary packages. "We don't know what's got into him or where he gets them," his owner said. "The last thing he brought home was two pounds of wrapped butter." The butter, she added, was a godsend.

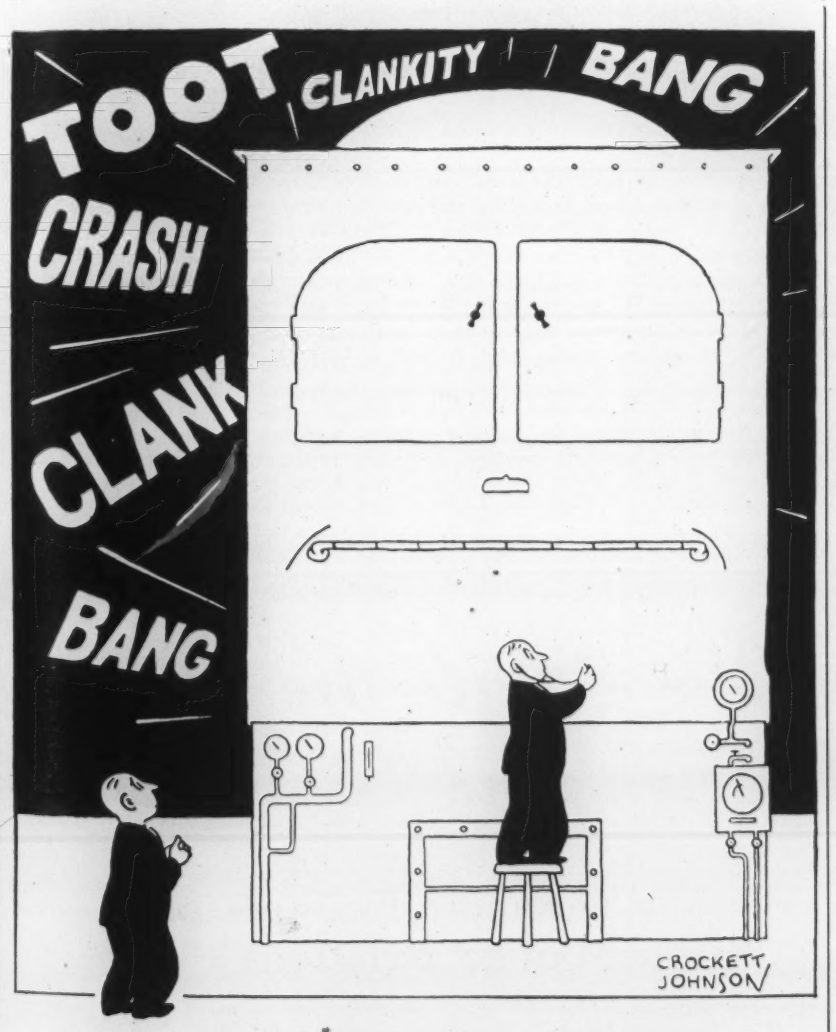
Animals of course are always getting into the public eye and there is no end of newspaper stories about cats who nurse white mice or have to be rescued from tree-tops, dogs who rouse their owners from smoke-filled apartments and rats that have been subjected to nervous breakdown. These stories are merely fillers with no news value, since the behavior of the animals involved is always deducible from natural instinct. If a dog climbed a tree it would of course be news. So far there has been no press-story of a tree-climbing dog. There was however a newspaper account recently of a bull in Oklahoma that clambered out of his enclosure, climbed to the top of a barn and after giving an obvious Disney imitation on the ridge-pole coasted down the roof and knocked himself out.

THESE queer divergencies from the accepted rationale of animal behavior are noticeable in all the current newspaper stories about animals. There was for instance the story of Blackie, a horse recently rescued from a burning Toronto stable. Blackie, an emotional 1800 lb. percheron, paid off his rescuer with a big grateful kiss right in the face. And the story of the whale that fell in love with a submarine might have come straight out of the head of an idea-man in the Disney studios.

Actually it came through the Associated Press. The whale apparently was attracted by the rare odor of high-octane fuel and trailed after the submarine as the human species (male) is supposed to trail after a Bientot and Tabu. (Something beautiful has passed this way.) Anyway, when the submarine surfaced, there was the whale, spouting, swimming in circles and behaving generally like Andy Hardy in the presence of one of the Wilde twins. He came closer when the submarine submerged and began nuzzling up affectionately and making untranslatable but unmistakable suggestions on the sound indicator. According to the narrator, Lieut. Gilson Rohrback, this went on for days and days, while the submarine continued about its business. In the end the whale gave up with a final snort ("Aw the hell with you!") and went off to look for a less attractive but more accessible pick-up.

Strictly speaking the animal that drew the most headlines during recent weeks—Colonel Elliott Roosevelt's dog Blaze Hero—doesn't belong in this summary. It has been noted however and I think it is significant that the only creature to behave with dignity during the storm that raged over his priority rating as critical material was the White House bull mastiff.

I am not suggesting of course that the sub-human species, having observed behavior on the human level is preparing to take over and shift the current program from a Gotterdammerung drama to a Silly Symphony. On the whole the capricious behavior of the animal world, though general is completely disorganized and can hardly be taken as tendentious. The explanation may be that behavior, like peace, is indivisible, and the general irrationality that has attacked the planet has simply struck through to the lower stratifications. After all, if human beings can act like crazy, why can't animals?



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THE HITLER WAR

Crimean Conference Communique Lights Beacon of Hope

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE result of the Big Three Conference in the Crimea is more encouraging than one had dared to hope. The whole spirit of the communiqué, the speed with which stubborn problems were tackled and resolved, displays an attitude of accommodation and compromise which, more than the mere words, holds out promise that the Big Three have decided that cooperation is a better guarantee of peace for their people than either a unilateral grab for all "necessary" strategic cover, or a deal to carve up the world into spheres of influence.

It is a little like accepting religion. The decision is hard to take. But once the three leaders made the decision to stake their main security on a world peace organization, many if not all of the problems which had seemed almost insoluble, and rivalries which had appeared threatening, are readily disposed of.

German Solution the Key

It begins with Germany. With the agreement to set up a joint Control Commission and work out a single solution for that country, the result desired by all comes within reach, and rivalry dissolves. One only has to think of the alternative, with Russia asserting her sole control over all German territory overrun by the Red Army before the collapse, and Britain, France and America left to control the remainder, both proceeding to work out different solutions for the political and economic life of their section. A line would in effect be drawn across the middle of the continent, a line of rivalry.

A joint control and a single solution, representing of necessity a compromise between the various views of the four powers involved, averts this and opens the way to the thorough demilitarization of Germany which all desire. With such thorough settlement of the German danger, the need for almost complete Soviet control over Poland and a strategic frontier on the Oder, disappears, and a solution of the Polish question satisfactory to ourselves and acceptable to Russia comes at once within reach.

It is the same with Yugoslavia, and the rest of Europe. A single European solution which will really pacify that strife-torn continent and open up the possibilities of wide reconstruction and a new life for its peoples, becomes possible if the interested great powers are partners instead of rivals.

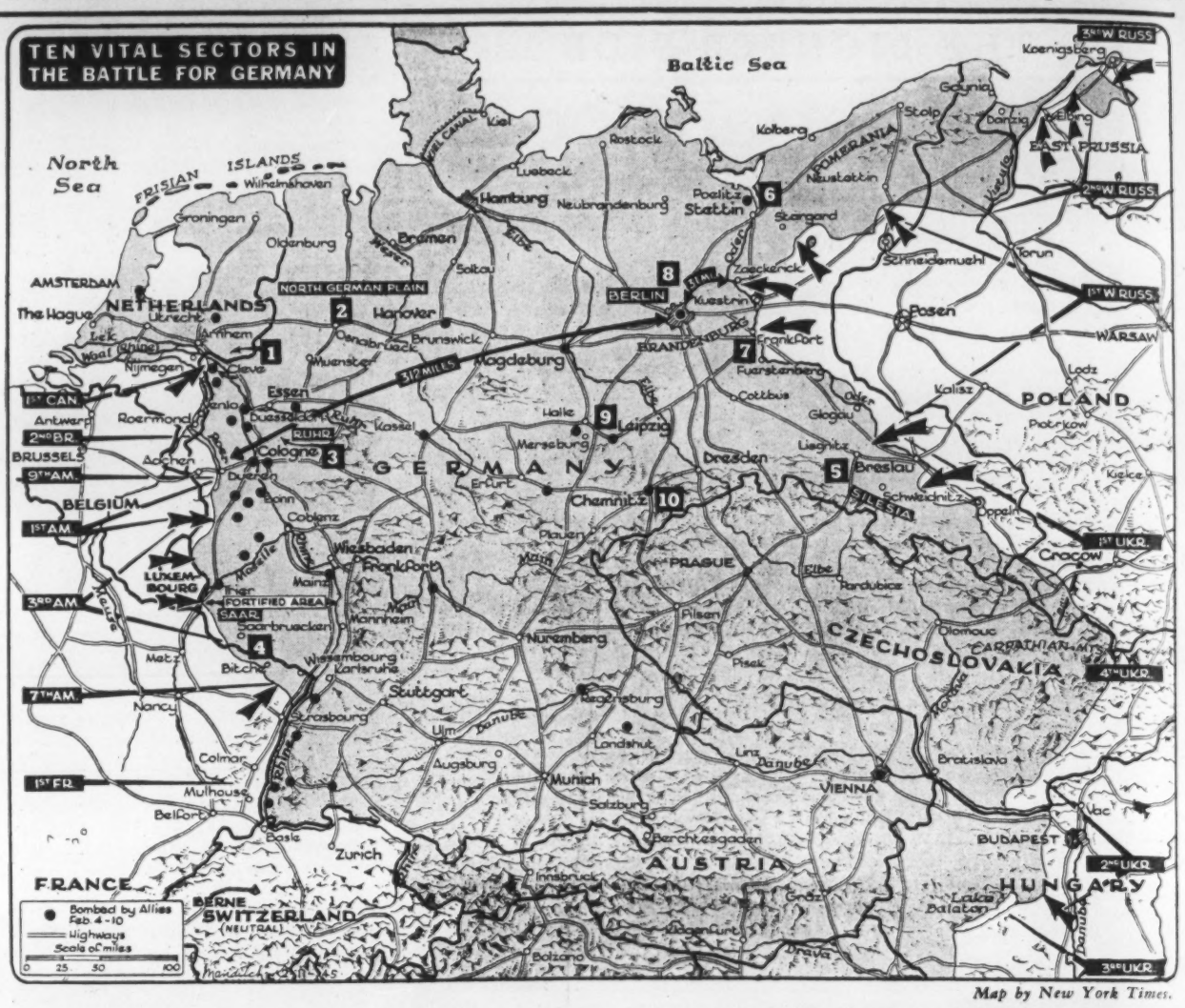
This, I believe, is the true significance of the Crimean communiqué. Though, of course, its words have turned through spirit and deeds into facts, through long months and years of patient and faithful collaboration. Having "got" the religion of cooperation and compromise, the converts will have to keep on practicing it.

Coming down to details, the Conference statement reveals a complete confidence in our power to win an early and complete victory over Germany by foregoing any such "Wilsonian" offer to the German nation as Goebbels' propaganda has repeatedly warned against as an intended swindle.

There has instead come a frank, and for the first time, an authoritative Big Three statement of the measures which are contemplated for the disarmament and control of Germany, coupled, however, with a promise that it is not their intention to destroy the German people, and holding out the opportunity, remote though it may be, of reacceptance into the world comity of a purged German nation.

The measures proposed for dealing with Germany go as far as Vansittart but not as far as Morgenthau. Disarmament and demilitarization are to be complete, as they were not after the last war. The German General Staff, that vast and industrious university of war which has for generations trained a large cadre of the best brains of the country in the higher art of military science, prepared plans for all conceivable campaigns, tailored German communications to meet military needs, and sponsored far-reaching scientific developments, is to be broken up "for all time." Presumably publication of military treatises will likewise be forbidden. The Germans are to be forced to forget the malign art which they brought to such a high peak.

They are also to be denied the uniforms which they love so much, which help to foster in them the military rather than the civilian attitude, and give many the gratifica-


TEN VITAL SECTORS IN THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY
Baltic Sea
North Sea
FRISIAN ISLANDS
NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM
The Hague
NORTH GERMAN PLAIN
GERMANY
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
BERNE
(NEUTRAL)
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
BERLIN
BRANDENBURG
PRAGUE
VIENNA
BUDAPEST
Lake Balaton
SILESIA
POMERANIA
EAST PRUSSIA
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Cologne
Frankfort
Nuremberg
Stuttgart
Munich
Augsburg
Strasbourg
Metz
Nancy
Mulhouse
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Danzig
Gdynia
Kolberg
Rostock
Lubeck
Kiel
Essen
Cologne
Aachen
Coblenz
Mainz
Wiesbaden
Saarbrucken
Karlsruhe
Ulm
Regensburg
Pilsen
Prague
Chemnitz
Halle
Erfurt
Kassel
Brunswick
Osnabruck
Munster
Arnhem
Nijmegen
Utrecht
Groningen
Oldenburg
Wilhelmshaven
Kiel Canal
Elbe
Oder
Rhine
Danube
Moselle
Saar
Maas
Meuse
Bitche
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Augsburg
Salzburg
Drava
Bolzano
Innsbruck
Graz
Klagenfurt
Zaschenck
Kustrin
Frankfort
Furstenberg
Cottbus
Glogau
Liegnitz
Schweidnitz
Oppeln
Kalisz
Lodz
Torun
Schneidemuehl
Neustettin
Stargard
Stolp
Elbing
Danzig
Gdynia
Kolberg
Poelitz
Stettin
Rostock
Lubeck
Hamburg
Neubrandenburg

Despite heavy snow with mud underneath, Allied pressure is continuing on the northern end of the German bulge west of the Rhine. Difficulties in removing wounded have been met by the use of ski-litters specially constructed for this purpose. Litters mounted on skis in this manner slide smoothly over the deep snow and save the wounded from many an uncomfortable jar. ←

tion of dominating four or five, or a dozen others roundabout them. *All* German military equipment is to be removed—*all*, not just a certain percentage of their machine-guns or submarines, or just military planes and not transports, but *all* equipment which could be used for war. And the same with industry. All industry "which could be used for military production" is to be controlled or eliminated.

Not Carthaginian

This is not as drastic a demilitarization as Morgenthau proposed. While, presumably, such industries as aircraft factories, poison gas works, robot bomb laboratories and perhaps synthetic rubber and oil installations will be "eliminated", heavy industry which could be used for the peaceful reconstruction of victimized neighbors, as well as of Germany, and nitrogen works which can make fertilizer, will be "controlled." There is no suggestion that light or consumer industries will be removed, and the country left a "potato patch."

One large factor in the treatment of Germany was left in vague terms, and that is the reparations or restitution which will be demanded of her. In recognition of the vastness of the destruction in Russia, the Allied Reparations Commission is to sit there. This should ensure that the Germans will expiate their crime to the full, as they must in the interests of justice and their own redemption.

This program for Germany can scarcely have required wide concessions from any of the parties at the conference to any of the others, for all have an equal desire for security against future German aggression. But the arrangements outlined for Poland and Yugoslavia do represent concessions by the Soviets—or should one say, more exactly, they represent a retirement from the position whereby the Soviets had claimed almost the entire say in these countries, a position which was untenable if there was to be true Allied cooperation.

More Polish Independence

Poland is to lose her eastern provinces, on which claim Russia has stood adamant ever since her resurgence at Stalingrad. But the Polish people appear to be assured of a much greater degree of real political independence, which has been their chief concern for the past year or more. The phrase concerning the "democratic leaders" who are to be invited from among Poles in exile and at home to join with the Lublin group in forming a new Provisional Government of National Unity may imply a Soviet right of veto against certain personalities. But the right of all democratic and anti-Nazi parties to put forward candidates in a free election with a secret ballot, is provided for.

The implementation of this will, of course, depend on the attitude of the Red Army, if it is still occupying Poland at the time of the elections, and on the degree of power retained within the Provisional Government by the Lublinites, who have been busy liquidating Home Army members and adherents of the Government in London as "anti-national" and "pro-Nazi" elements, as their authority has spread westward.

The political program devised for Yugoslavia represents a similar compromise. The exiled Subasitch Government and Tito's Liberation Council are to join in a new government in Belgrade, to which "pro-Allied" elements from the former Yugoslav Assembly are to be admitted. The details which I have seen are not so specific as in the case of Poland, but it appears as though the intention of the compromise must be to give our staunch long-time friends in Serbia, as well as Dr. Matchek's Croatian Peasant Party and the democratic Slovenes the representation which they have so far been denied.

Capping the European settlement, and holding out the brightest promise of a secure peace is the decision to hold a full United Nations Conference to set up the World Organization drafted at Dumbarton Oaks, at what must certainly be the earliest possible moment, April 25th, in San Francisco.

It is being widely commented on that this is the day after that on which the Soviet Union must abrogate its five-year non-aggression treaty with Japan if this is not to be renewed automatically. If that should happen Allied unity would be still further enhanced and Russia would sit at the conference as a full partner against the aggressors on both sides of the world.

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Arthur B. Wood

President and Managing Director

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A copy of the Annual Report for 1944 will be mailed to all policyholders.

Coast to Coast, Canada is Showing New Spirit

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Since his return from Russia Mr. Davies has travelled across Canada. He is impressed with the sense of responsibility growing on the people and the progressive social spirit. There is a great increase of interest in community work, with several community centres established during the past few years. On the west coast there is a striking cultural growth.

Mr. Davies also finds that everywhere the people seem to be tired of political bickering.

IT IS remarkable how the fame of Canada has spread throughout that part of the world where your correspondent wandered during the past year. The people abroad were taking us at our value. The word went about—the word goes about—that Canada is good, a good place to be from, a swell place to go to. In the Middle East, in Russia, in Poland, the people seem never to have heard about our own inferiority complexes brought on by our proximity to the Great Neighbor, and by our derivation from the "Old Country". The world thinks we have a great role to play. It seeks our attention. And why not? We have no selfish interests abroad, no armies, airfleets or navies likely to become involved in foreign adventures. But we do have great industries and food, lots of it. . . and space. So we look attractive.

Many times during the year I heard praise of Canada. At a banquet given our ambassador by Russia's Foreign Trade Commissar Mikoyan I heard A. I. Vyshinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs toast the Canadian soldiers who, he said, "were among the best fighting men in the world". I heard Russian plant managers go into ecstasies over our nickel, aluminium, carborundum, grain and flour. And this pleasant contact with things Canadian continued along the whole route of the long way home.

In the Air Transport Command plane from Cairo to Teheran I met my first Canadian outside of Russia in a year. He was a wireless operator bearing an Italian name. His father has a store in Toronto and the lad was brought up there. Flying over the hot deserts of Arabia we talked of Toronto, her people, her weather, her *snow*. Nostalgia was in the boy's voice as we chatted on and on with the sun descending a huge mercilessly red disk into the dunes.

Canadians in Cairo

In Cairo Canada is a name, a legend and an invitation. At Canada House, a pleasant clubroom atop the New Zealand Building run by the R.C.A.F., I met boys from Toronto, Vancouver, Hamilton, Regina, and where have you. These boys are the Cartiers, the Mackenzies of the modern world. Where have they not been? I talked to a lad just out of Durban, South Africa. Another told me about patrol work over the Indian Ocean. Some "work" the South Atlantic. Others fly into the Balkans, bear supplies for Tito, and, at that time, for the Greek Guerillas (Ellas, most probably).

"Sure, they like us Canadians everywhere," Wally told me as we leaned on the parapet of the roof-garden off the main dining room of the Club. Wally was an old friend from Toronto whom I hadn't seen in years. He is historian of the R.C.A.F. in the Middle East and Africa.

"Not long ago," he related, "I was in Durban when an old guffer stopped me in the street 'Be ye Canadian?' he asked. 'Yes, sir!' I replied. 'Well, then, come have a drink.' I tried to refuse, but to no avail and so we landed in a pub. The old fellow knew a lot about Canada.

"He was especially interested in some chap named Ernie. 'You must know Ernie,' he insisted. 'Everybody knows Ernie!' Well I don't! Who is this Ernie anyway? What does he do?

"'I don't know what he does now', the old man confessed, 'But during the Great War he was in the same prison camp with me. And mind you in no time at all he taught all of us to sing and formed an orchestra. A real good fellow, this Ernie!'

"The light dawned," Wally concluded, "Ernie—Sir Ernest MacMillan! Such is fame."

One evening in Cairo I attended a dance organized by the R.C.A.F. at the Armenian hall. It was interesting to see the uniformed Canadians and a few British army girls mixing with beautifully dressed Armenian girls and their escorts. Everybody had a good time. I met an English girl who told me she was going to live in Regina after the war. She was engaged to a Canadian pilot who was operating out of London. "I haven't heard from him in six weeks. I hope nothing. . ." She stopped. The band blared. We danced. Better let unspoken thoughts remain that way.

In the R.A.F. transport plane from Cairo to the West Coast of Africa there were more Canadians. The West Coast town where we stayed overnight was filled with them. Their talk ranged all the way from Swastika, Ontario to Capetown and Ascension. It will be hard for these world travellers to settle down.

Since my return home I have covered Canada from coast to coast. I have spoken in most of the larger cities and some of the smaller ones. And having been away a year I can not help but feel that Canada has moved ahead a great deal during the past twelve or fifteen months. One feels a new awareness among the people. A feeling that we have arrived on the world arena, that we have new responsibilities to bear, that we may have a great role to play because of our position between Great Britain, Russia, the United States.

Interest in Russia

What do people ask?

"How can Canada contribute to the peace of the world?"

"Can Canada get business from Russia?"

"Will Russia be able to pay?"

"Will Russia join us in war against Japan?"

"Will Russia try to spread out into the world?"

"Does the defeat of fascism in Germany eliminate the danger of fascism everywhere?"

In Vancouver a school teacher asked: "Will not German children suffer if we impose a harsh peace on Germany?"

I said I presumed so.

"Yes, but it is not their fault that Hitler began the war," she insisted.

I explained that often the innocent must suffer for the guilty, but that we had no choice if we were to save the lives of our own young, and inter alia, also the future German generations. We simply had to teach Germany a lesson once and for all. The

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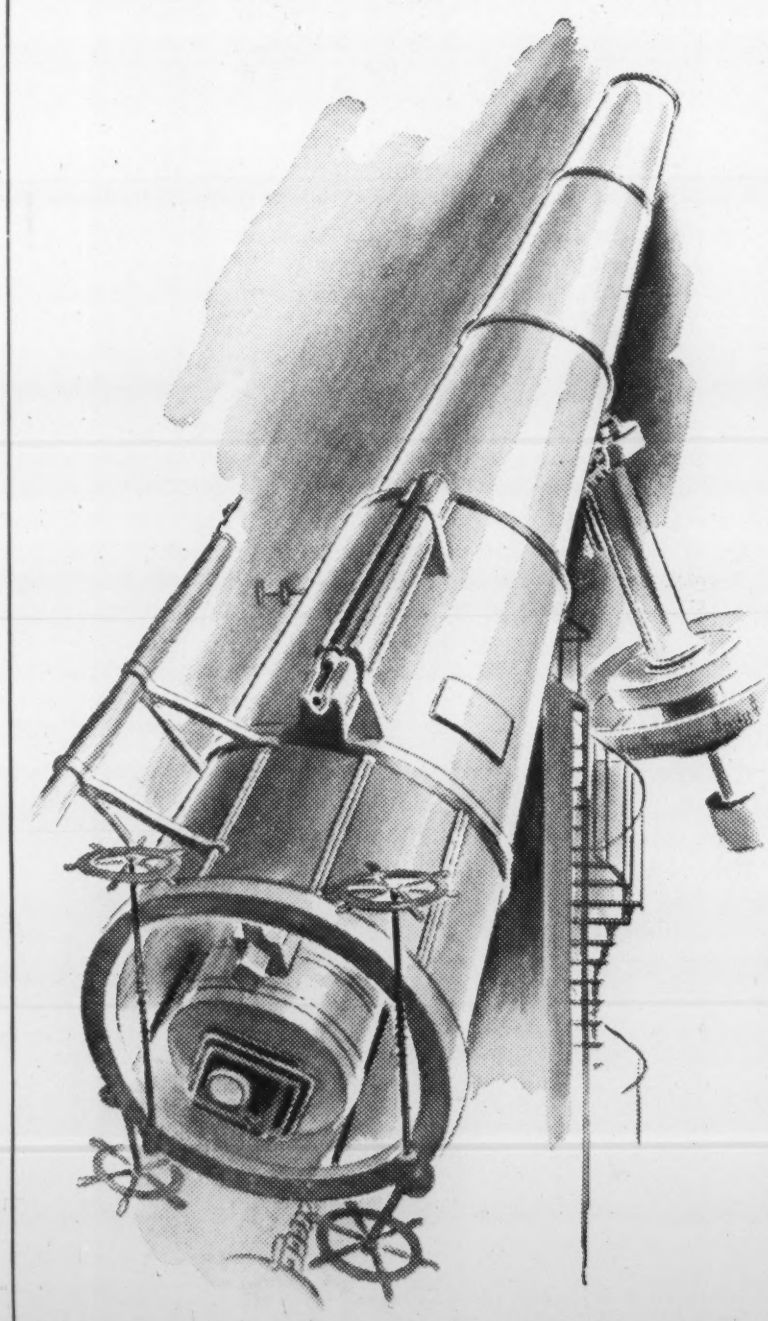

A Dollar Can't See Through a Telescope

When it comes to a long distance venture like saving for the future, dollars alone can't see very far ahead.

Left alone, dollars are lazy by nature.

They just lie around in people's pockets until they are spent.

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3. *Their investment now for future use acts, meantime, as a brake on consumer spending and so helps to fight inflation which would menace our fighting men and civilians alike.*

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teacher was not satisfied. But the audience turned on her almost violently. People understand what must be done.

Remarkable during this tour across Canada was the similarity of questions asked at Rotary Club and Canadian Club meetings and at the one labor meeting I addressed—at the Empress Hotel in Victoria. People seem to think alike and are united in their essential attitudes to war. (I did not speak in Quebec.)

In Winnipeg I told the story of the Polish Jews who survived—about 20,000 of them—of the former population of perhaps 2,500,000. All the survivors who lived through German occupation lived because they were saved by non-Jews and mostly Catholics. This surely made these survivors a charge upon the world and not only upon Jews.

I suggested that Catholic priests and laity leaders should help raise funds for these martyrs. After the meeting a Catholic priest came up and said that these remarks reflected his own thinking. He hoped he could do something for this humanitarian cause. Hurrah for Canada!

But everywhere, most impressive of all was the developing spirit of Canadian advancement. Two years ago in Saskatoon a group of youngsters asked how to organize a Community Youth Centre. Today in Saskatoon in the centre of town is a board with directions how to get to the fine Community centre, a remarkable example of community initiative. Centres are being talked of in other places as well.

Workers' Art Show

Two years ago people talked of Community Symphony Orchestras. Today Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton have regularly functioning and well supported—I was told—community musical organizations.

Most of all one is impressed by Vancouver's cultural growth. One of my stories is of a visit to a Russian railway workers' club to see an exhibition of paintings. But here in Vancouver at the Boilermakers' Hall during my visit was an exhibition of paintings and wood carving done by workers on the job and in the shop that was better than anything I had seen anywhere and possibly better than anything that *can* be seen anywhere else. In telling about this exhibition the Vancouver Art Gallery wrote:

"The idea for this competitive art exhibition 'British Columbia at Work', was originally conceived by the Allied Arts War Service Council with a view to encouraging the artistic presentation of Industry's contribution to the war effort throughout the province.

"However it was later felt that the newly-formed Labor Arts Guild was in a more advantageous position, because of its association with the Trade Union Movement. . . The grateful thanks of both organizations are tendered to Organized Labor of British Columbia for its generous contribution of substantial cash prizes, a unique feature of an exhibition which is the first of its kind to be held in Canada."

Authors' Contest Next

One hundred and fifty paintings were hung and many were sold. Among the contributing artists were H. Maclean Angus, Nan Lawson Cheney, W. Kenneth Hoff, Felix Mekush, David Murdoch, Ruby Brown Shand, and a host of others. And now in Vancouver they announce an Authors' Contest. Hurrah for Canada!

I had returned to the East when news came of the great gesture of the people of New Westminster who in commemoration of the almost unprecedented honor of two local boys winning the V.C. decided to collect enough money to set up scholarships in their name.

One could go on and on. But somehow this correspondent can not close his summary of Canada as it appeared to him during this visit home without mentioning one other point. Everywhere our people seem to be thoroughly fed up, disgusted by our politics. Instinctively people feel the need for absolute unity against the beastly foe. People are tired of bickering. People are revolted at competition for offices, at struggle for eminence at the expense of the nation, of the country, of the war effort. The battle of Grey North will have a long lasting effect upon all Canadians whatever their party. Canadians want to be Canadians and are tired of divisionist labels. No matter what party leaders think, Canadians from coast to coast think of politics today not as something essential and nation building but as destructive and not at all necessary. The correspondent coming from abroad feels these nuances of reactions better possibly than those at home, because his nerve ends have been sharpened by the emery wheels of European experience.

And above all everywhere Canadians ask—they asked me, and I am sure they ask you—How can we advance rapidly? How can we win the Peace? How can we avoid the shock of postwar readjustment? Good questions, it seems to this observer. Questions that we should be able to answer to our own and the world's satisfaction and then Show the World.

If we succeed—then indeed Hurrah for Canada!

Even a photograph cannot fully record the tremendous damage Southern England has suffered from V-bombs. After this hit, a store caught fire and although fire is not always a consequence this picture does give an idea of the sort of litter rescue workers must deal with when they start their search for anybody who may be trapped →

CANADA'S MOTOR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY
Asks for this 6 POINT PROGRAM
FOR POST WAR PROGRESS

1. Unshackle Wartime Controls

At the earliest possible moment regulation of inter-urban motor freight carriers should be returned to the provincial authorities. There should be no duplication of authority on the part of the Dominion Government. And as soon as critical supplies are again available, operators should be free to return to their peacetime practices.

2. Make Available Equipment and Supplies

Truck operators, at present unable to buy new equipment are operating at tremendous maintenance costs, vehicles which should be off the road. An adequate supply of parts should be assured immediately . . . and truck and trailer quotas increased so operators can get new equipment as quickly as possible.

3. Remove the 3c Federal Gas Tax

No similar tax has been applied to other forms of transportation. Next to labor, the second largest item in a carrier's operating expenses is gasoline. Due to added taxes and price increases carriers are paying 37% more for every gallon of gasoline.

4. Provide a Sound Uniform Rate Structure

Only three of the nine provinces have motor freight rate regulations. All provinces, in the public interest, should have standardized rates. And the Federal Government should abolish the vicious and unfair "agreed charges" allowed railways in the Transport Act of 1938.

5. Remove Artificial Trade Barriers

Federal legislation prohibits the use of through truck traffic on that part of the Trans-Canada highway passing through the national parks of Western Canada, thereby depriving people of Western Canada the full benefits of this important artery.

6. Permit Trucks to Carry Goods "In Bond"

As a means of facilitating traffic between United States and Canada, the customs regulations should be amended to permit trucks to carry "in Bond" goods in transit—a privilege now enjoyed by all other transportation agencies.

All the above measures are advocated by the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association in their submission to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment. A copy of the entire document may be obtained by writing the Association at 2 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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Youth Conferences Pay Dividends For Future

By MARY BRECHIN

The most recent in a series of youth conferences being held across Canada by the Canadian Youth Commission was a bilingual conference in Montreal on January 27. Miss Brechin attended and writes of her impressions.

As a forum for opinion and a common meeting ground for all shades of thought among youth, such conferences make a valuable contribution to our national life by furthering understanding.

WAS the site of the University of Montreal chosen as a symbol to students of the goodwill, effort, and perseverance necessary to scale the heights? Looking up from Maplewood Avenue to the imposing buildings on Mount Royal, the climb seems formidable. But like many another tough undertaking, once you get going it is surprisingly less difficult than it seems. In the clear, cold air of a Montreal winter's day it is exhilarating.

On January 27, good gradients notwithstanding, I arrived at the main entrance hall of the University winded, but mentally stimulated by the thought that I was about to witness the first bilingual youth conference to be held on this continent.

As the last in a series of provincial youth conferences, which have been held under the aegis of the Canadian Youth Commission during the past 18 months from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, its significance was not merely in the calling together of young people of different creeds and political opinions. Each youth conference had done that, but here was to be the forum where the youth of the two major ethnic groups in Canada would discuss their problems freely and together.

All Shades of Thought

Two hundred youth delegates, their ages ranging from 17 to 24, had come to voice the opinions of 150,000 young people throughout the Province of Quebec. Fifty-three organizations were represented—29 French speaking, 23 English speaking. Among them were Catholics, Protestants, Jews, students, housewives, office workers, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.H.A., labor unionists, C.C.F.'ers, right wingers, left wingers, and those who keep to the middle of the road.

By one o'clock most of the delegates had arrived and the hall was buzzing with talk. Kleig lights spotlighted the scene as units from the National Film Board took shots which will appear eventually on the Canada Carries On series. But withal the bustle, kleig lights and conversation I sensed an air of reticence, a sort of "shutters up" attitude that reminded me of a first day on pre-war Atlantic crossings when passengers would warily eye each other, unknown strangers sniffing round the decks for all the world like a lot of interested but suspicious dogs.

Most of these young people were in unfamiliar surroundings. Being young they still had the ability to mix easily, but at one o'clock that Saturday afternoon the mixing was chiefly with those they already knew. They stood about in little groups, inclining to companions of their own language or, judging by the organizations marked on their conference tags, those whose views might lean towards their own. They were interested, alert, keyed up to expound the opinions of their group—even if some of them less accustomed to public debate went weak at the knees thinking about it.

For weeks past they had been preparing for this. At the request of the Youth Commission they had been meeting with their respective groups, studying their problems in relation to eight subjects: education, employment, citizenship, family life, health, national policy, recreation, and religion. Within the Youth Commission committees of experts have been studying these subjects and they want to know what young people are thinking, the youth whose future they are planning. Here were some of these young people willing and eager to speak.

The Sessions

A bell rang and we all filed into the Assembly Hall to be welcomed by Mgr. Olivier Maurault, principal of the University, who urged the delegates to "Speak freely here in the house of youth". The chairman, Maximilien Caron, outlined the program which would end in plenary session on the following afternoon with the meeting thrown open for general discussion. The conference had been called to hear expressions of opinion, not to pass resolutions or to make recommendations.

Eight committees of 25 delegates sitting through four sessions gave an observer such as I ample opportunity to spend some time with each committee. While I listened attentively to the opinions, well-informed, earnest, provocative, I realize now my deepest impression was not so much of what they said as in the fact that they were there at all, very conscious of a job to be done and of their responsibility to share in doing it.

The idealism of youth is practical. It is they who fight and die in war. Listening to the opinions of these young people I was aware not only of their various strivings towards an ideal but of their determination to achieve it and their willingness to pay for it in effort and sacrifice. As one by one they stood up and gave their views, I watched them take the first step towards solving any problem—getting to know each other. Still on opposite sides of the fence perhaps, but having shared their thoughts and aspirations they were no longer strangers.

During the recreation period which

It's grand to be near Mummy, even if she is working every day in a war factory, and in England many creches for children of workers are located right in factories. Best of all, they can go home together at night.

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WILLIAM G. WEBSTER
Chief Commissioner

followed the noon lunch on Sunday I thought again of trans-ocean crossings and the quick and often lasting friendships formed when people had the opportunity and the time to get to know each other. Not often has the National Film Board shot scenes of such spontaneous gaiety. There was fun and laughter and a spirit of goodwill and friendship in this happy community of young people as they danced, and sang their folk songs in French and English. What seemed barriers of race, culture, language, and opinion had become interesting variations on a theme.

Similarities that came out during the discussion in plenary session were often more surprising than the variations which, after all, was what had been anticipated.

Raise School Age

Agreement was unanimous that the minimum school leaving age should be raised to 16, but wide differences of opinion developed on the question of government financing of education. Should it be completely free to those whose parents could afford to pay for it? Should government obligation include not only tuition but books, etc. and maintenance where necessary?

Some suggested the time was ripe for a new and uniform textbook of the history of Canada which should be impartial and objective—urging this could be achieved through the collaboration of equal numbers of the best historians from each of the two major language groups.

More instruction in civics and the social obligations of community living; more opportunities to learn arts and crafts; more vocational and technical schools with up-to-date equipment were suggestions that met with common approval.

Another suggestion was that a form of government employment agency on the lines of national selective service should continue after the war with trained personnel visiting schools to tell young people about the different types of jobs existing and developing, the qualifications and training needed, scale of salary or wage rates, with opportunities for advancement.

Training for Voters

Some of the most heated discussion centered round the question of whether the voting age should be lowered to 18. Most of the young men felt very strongly that it should, arguing that if at 18 they were old enough to fight they were old enough to vote. But an English-speaking delegate, a girl, pointed out that men in the armed forces went through many months of rigorous training before going into actual combat, and suggested that if the voting age were lowered a similar period of training in political science should be given.

One of the surprises for many of the English-speaking delegates was the knowledge of current affairs and the ability to debate shown by the French Canadian girls. Most English-speaking Canadians know that family life has a unique and revered place among their French speaking compatriots. They think of French Canadian girls as leading a much more sheltered life than do their own womenfolk.

To a great extent this is true, but sometimes misunderstanding comes from the association of "sheltered life" with aimlessness and frivolity.

The average French Canadian woman still lacking certain recognition under Quebec civil law, is often a potent silent partner in the home. The high value placed on family life requires not only spiritual qualities but the cultivation of solid common sense and a realistic knowledge of what's going on in the community, and not infrequently the decision voiced by the husband is made by the wife. Eve has always known if not how to manipulate law at least how to handle man—and it is a well known fact that the habitant rarely makes a sale of land without first consulting his wife.

Overcrowding and slum conditions are the greatest menace to happy family life. The French word for "home" is "foyer", more truly translated as "hearth" and suggests a family and the warmth of the nest. Yet, as one French-speaking girl asked, "How can eight or ten people enjoy a decent family life when they have only two small rooms to live in? After a hard day's work in shop or factory young people don't want to sit at home in such congested quarters. They can't have their friends in so they are forced to meet them outside in places of amusement or on the streets, using the home only as a place to eat and sleep."

Should the wife and mother stay home or work outside the home? Agreement was general that her first duty was the care of her home and family and after that as much time as possible should be given to social and cultural activities. Authority in the family should be exercised jointly by both parents. Opinion was divided on the question of whether Quebec province should have a law permitting divorce.

Some suggested remedies were: a) Family allowances and a plan to subsidize houses for workers; b) government co-ordination of established social welfare agencies; c) the establishment of a Family Court.

Two hours were spent in spirited general debate. Before the conference closed it was decided to call another meeting after the delegates had had an opportunity to report to their groups and to make a further study of the subjects.

The Canadian Youth Commission which is studying the problems of young people between the ages of 15-24, is a privately-sponsored organization. Dr. Sidney E. Smith, principal of University College and president-elect of the University of Toronto, is the national chairman. The Commission's reports will be ready by April of this year, when they will be presented to government authorities and other bodies. Mr. R. E G. Davis is national director.

The habit of getting to know each other is a good one to acquire early in life. Ignorance destroys tolerance and peace. If the future is in the hands of youth, one way by which they might broaden their experience could be through the exchange of ideas at inter-provincial and international youth conferences.

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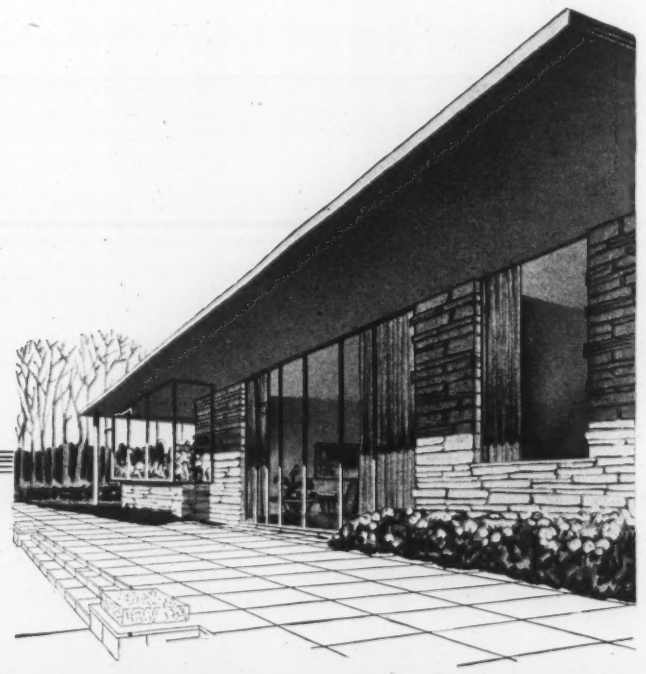

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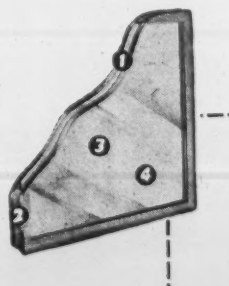

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Music While You Work Popular in Canada

By MARY H. MYERS

Britain started music-on-the-job to boost the morale of workers. It was found that it boosted production too, sometimes as much as 11%. The United States followed Britain's lead and tests there show production raised 10%.

Over two hundred and thirty factories in Canada are now having music piped into their plants and find that it is relieving fatigue and tension and to an extent increasing output.

MUSIC and machines seem as far apart as the poles. Yet it was a light-hearted Strauss waltz, such as "Merry Old Vienna" suddenly rippling over the racket of machines in a British munition factory, which acted like a "shot in the arm" to tired employees who had been awake all night in an air raid. That outburst of rhythm started something. It opened a new and unlimited field, "work music", which is building up group morale and *esprit-de-corps* in plants and factories throughout Britain and America where once fatigue and tension were holding up production.

British manufacturers had been searching for new ways of keeping up morale and energy at the peak. Hot drinks were served in plants; refreshments were passed around at "relief" periods, but it took the mental stimulus of a buoyant tune to set feet atapping and production sailing along to the rhythm of the music.

The British Board of Industrial Health Research made tests which proved that music in factories could increase production as much as 11%. Today, 5000 plants in Great Britain use scientifically-planned musical programs, some on 24-hour shifts.

Immediately United States went into the war, giant factories took up the work-music idea in a big way. To quote from an article in *Fortune* August, 1944; "Twenty-five per cent of the 8,500 manufacturers with a capitalization of over $500,000 use music as a background for work in their plants. Experts believe that 75% of the nation's 120,000 factories will install the music system when priorities are removed."

Many of these plants made surveys after music had been installed long enough to draw comparisons; figures show that production was increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

The principal company providing music for factories is Muzak Corporation. The programs are "piped in" to factories from Muzak studios over telephone wires. In Montreal and Toronto branch studios of Muzak, under the name Associated Broadcasting Company, pipe programs to over 230 factories in the above cities and also Hamilton.

Canadian executives are primarily interested in the psychological benefits of work-music, rather than upswing in production. These musical programs, they contend, are given as a goodwill gesture and not to speed the workers. They are apt to shy away from figures—the plea being that war conditions and the constant turnover of labor, defeat efforts to arrive at an estimate on increase of output with music. Albeit a recent survey at a large Toronto medicinal and cosmetic factory where there has been but few gaps in the ranks among workers shows that with employment up 4% the increase in production since music was installed is 10%.

Keeps Workers on Job

At Beaunit Mills, Toronto, where hundreds of looms rise and fall with noisy, monotonous rhythm as threads of artificial silk are woven into fabrics for women's underwear, 300 busy workers hear gay and tuneful airs through numerous speaker-cones placed at intervals throughout the long area of the factory. Women and girls bending over snowdrifts of sheer white silk, or clouds of pink and blue, are lifted from monotony and fatigue by the light-hearted strains of "Blossomtime", or maybe Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony".

Mr. F. Coles, the manager of this plant states that work-music keeps the girls on the job. Where they used to make frequent trips to the rest room to relax and have a cigarette, now, while listening to the broadcasts they forget fatigue, lose the sense of boredom, and the work swings along at a more steady pace than before.

Has work music increased production?

Mr. Coles estimates it has raised the output from 5 to 8 per cent. While that factory like others has labor problems, it has been possible to check up increase through the piecework operators. Ordinarily the work lags in the afternoon. Now, with the musical program there is considerable increase in the afternoon's turnout.

Has plant music cut absenteeism at this factory?

In normal times an estimate would be possible. But now, with so many regular employees drawn into the war service, they depend on a floating supply of workers: housewives, girls just out of school. Anything can crop up to keep these temporary workers away. Some drift from job to job. However, the music attracts new help to fill the gaps. Quite frequently applicants ask if this plant has music, and sign on when told it has.

Music "Speedometer"

The employees at Beaunit Mills have sent in a request for music in the lunch-room downstairs so that they may eat to the rollicking songs of Gracie Fields, or Bing Crosby's wistful airs. Too, they wish to get the noon news-broadcast which gives plant workers the highlights of the daily news several hours before they can read them in their evening papers.

The girls who wrap chocolate bars at Patterson's Chocolates factory have found a new kind of "speedometer" in the music service. They stage competitions to see who can fill the most boxes between broadcasts. This means 20-minutes of high pressure speed in each half-hour. During the 10-minute program they continue at a normal rate. These voluntary speed competitions should make production soar. "But unfortunately," says the plant manager, "there are slack days through shortage of materials." The popularity of the programs was evidenced in a recent poll among the employees—after music had been installed a year. It showed a majority of 98% requesting that it be continued.

Whether or not a Hawaiian melody adds flavor to marmalade is a moot question. At all events cheerful tunes are putting a new zest into the girls who make marmalade and jam at Shirriff's Limited. With several loud speakers on three floors of the factory, the tunes ride or cut through the rumble and rattle of machinery, giving the women a homelike feeling as though they were preserving in their own kitchen.

"Music is a big improvement on the old way of working," declared Miss Sybil Sharkey, the personnel director of that plant. When the question came up as to whether it be continued, she refused to consider going back to hum-drum ways with nothing to lighten labor. "It has brought a more cheerful atmosphere into the factory and gives a real lift to workers," she says.

This official did not claim that

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music had lowered the labor turnover. They seem to be training new people all the time. But she maintains that new workers get into the swing of the job more readily with music. This is important; with enormous orders from the Red Cross for marmalade and jam for overseas, it is imperative that the gaps be filled quickly and as little time as possible wasted in learning the work. A buoyant air such as the Merry Widow Waltz breaks the tension of a first day at the factory. At the end of the shift, a new employee is often noticed going away humming a tune, instead of leaving with beginners' depression and a feeling of uncertainty.

Survey shows that music is as successful in noisy sections of a factory as quiet areas. If enough of the right type of loud speakers are properly placed, there is practically no machinery noise too loud to render a musical program ineffective. This is demonstrated at the Blachford Shoe Factory. In certain sections the noise is terrific. Seven loud-speakers at strategic points throughout the area of the factory, bring music to every part where a musical program is humanly possible.

Divergent Tastes

In this factory, with a large percentage of men over the age for war service—a fair portion housewives, and the rest young girls—there is a wide divergence in musical tastes. Many of the male workers prefer rollicking tunes such as Gracie Fields' songs and the like; the women ask for Strauss waltzes and Hawaiian symphonies. The young fry go for jive. But, as one of the girls summed it up, "we wouldn't be without the music whatever the program and they do give a wide variety, something to please everybody."

This is naturally the aim of the Muzak service, although primarily the program as a whole is to act as a "tonic." The Musical Research Board found out that to do this, only a certain kind of selections should be played and at the proper times. Just as any haphazard program chosen with an eye to pleasing the listeners only, could have the opposite effect and disrupt the whole works.

Muzak Corporation has a special board who plan the programs scientifically such as they do in Britain. The members of the board after choosing selections decide what type of instruments would be best for reproduction in plants. The music must tie-in with the varying moods of the workers in each shift. Work may begin with buoyant, stimulating numbers, frequently of the "march" type. The next installment acts as a restorative at the so-called "fatigue" period, and so on, refreshing and stimulating employees throughout all the mental ups and downs of the day.

• •

Jersey as Home for League

By P. W. LUCE

Jersey in the Channel Islands is a self-contained little nation, very easy of access to the countries of Europe and free from external entanglements. It has other advantages which would tend to make it a suitable home for the new world peace organization.

THE NEW world organization which is to succeed the defunct League of Nations must have a distinct home of its own if it is to function with a minimum of friction, in the considered opinion of Mr. B. W. Brown, who speaks with some authority as an expert in international law. His arguments, in the main, are sound.

In an article in SATURDAY NIGHT, January 13, Mr. Brown suggests the Pays de Gex, near Geneva, as the ideal locale. He is optimistic enough to imagine that France would be willing to cede this bit of territory so that it might become an international state.

France has ceded much territory in the past, but under duress. It is unlikely she would surrender the Pays de Gex voluntarily, even for such high ideals as represented by a World Organization. General de Gaulle is a strong believer in the British motto "What We Have, We Hold."

There is another place which would seem to be well adapted for the purposes of the new league. This is Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands.

Situated within little more than an hour's flight from London, Paris, and Brussels, with an air service which ranked third in the British Isles in 1938—the Jersey Airways carried 33,000 passengers a year—the Island is easy of access from the most important European centres. It has an ideal climate, the Channel Islands leading all British holiday resorts in hours of sunshine for the past 50 years.

Although British, the Islands are as distinct an entity from Great Britain as is Canada or Australia. They are not subject to legislation enacted by the British Parliament, and the inhabitants have no more interest in English politics than they have in the affairs of the larger world. They may be well informed, but their outlook is insular.

Jersey is, in fact, a self-contained very small nation of 54,000 people. It has its own flag, its own constitution, its own parliament. Its laws are subject to approval by the Privy Council, but this is a mere formality.

There are certain positive assets. Jersey has no diplomatic relations with foreign nations, and therefore no outside representatives to be subjected to pressure. It has no world trade which must be protected from the malign influence of some offended power, for, with the exception of cattle shipments to the United States, all exports go to England. It has no treaties to respect, no future pacts to consider, nothing to gain and nothing to lose as a result of its relations with the various powers which would assemble within its shores.

While expense will not be a major factor in determining the future home of the international court, Jersey would present the advantage of comparatively cheap living. There are fine hotels for the delegates, and large and imposing public and private buildings that could be used for staff headquarters. The recreational facilities are ample, and include some excellent golf courses on which such world champions as the Vardons, the Rays, and the Boomers developed their uncanny prowess with club and ball.

Most of the inhabitants speak English very well, French somewhat.

As there are no political parties in the Jersey Parliament, it would be possible to enact without delay any legislation required to establish the World Court on a satisfactory footing. A special session can be called at any time, and all formalities, including Privy Council acquiescence, might take little more than a week.

The Island of Jersey would not consider severing its ties with Britain if this were made a *sine qua non* of its becoming the new home of the resurrected League of Nations, but it could offer certain definite advantages not obtainable anywhere else in Europe.

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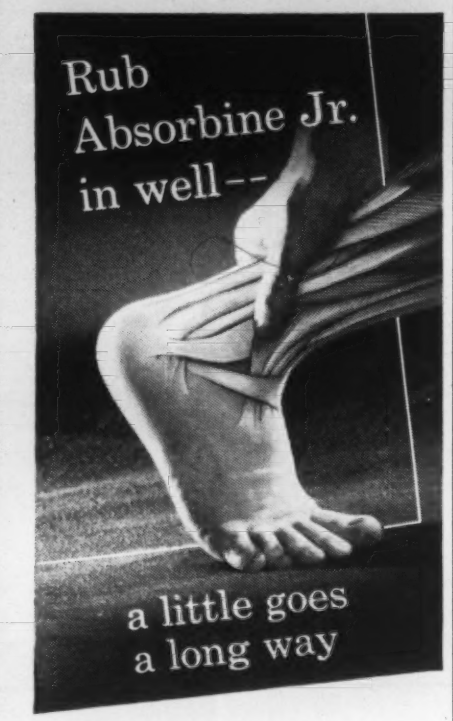

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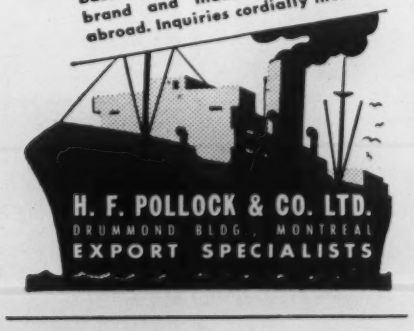

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Mozart's Subtle Pathos Is Often Overlooked

By LISTER SINCLAIR

Few musicians render Mozart adequately because they fail to detect, much less understand the underlying pathos and passion of his music — consequently the tendency is to emphasize the technical precision that his works call for. For its genuine and wholly unusual insight into the spirit of Mozart's music, this writer commends the recent radio rendition of the Mozart quartet in D major (K.499) by Canada's Parlow Quartet.

THE Parlow Quartet's noble radio performance of the Mozart Quartet in D major (K. 499) again brings home the hard and bitter fact that they are practically the only ensemble at present functioning in Canada who can be relied upon to turn out a respectable performance of a Mozart work.

The fact is that Mozart has gradually become the object of a peculiar superstition. He is regarded by most musicians in three ways: firstly with a sort of automatic and quite unreasoned veneration: Mozart, the Boy Genius; Mozart the Master Musician; Mozart the Heaven Inspired Architect of Sound, and similar nonsense. Along with this attitude goes a firm conviction that the only way to extract the quintessence of Mozart is to regard him as a branch of what used to be called "accomplishment", and classify his music along with decorating Christmas trees, immortalizing sentimental platitudes in poker-work to hang in the guest room, and executing romantic sketches in water colors in young ladies' autograph albums. This view naturally leads to the third feeling, which is a sneaking suspicion that a lot of fuss is being made over nothing, and the sooner this dismal bore Mozart is buried and forgotten the better for everybody all round.

And this attitude is perfectly reasonable under the circumstances. The very worst thing that can be done to Mozart is to play him with exquisite gentility like a cat washing its face, or else with frantic jollity like peals of idiot laughter. Anyone who has heard a Mozart piano sonata apologetically picked out by some timid student, or a performance of Eine Kleine Nachtmusik advertised as a "jovial masterpiece" and rattled off in the same spirit (thus making it anything but jovial, and by no means obviously a masterpiece) will gladly subscribe to the theory that Mozart has come to the end of his tether, and that such an obsolete and dispirited fellow has no place in the sound and fury of contemporary life.

Most Sensitive Composer

Nothing of course could be farther from the truth. Mozart is one of the most passionate and sensitive of composers, and this must never be forgotten by the artist for an instant if he is even to attempt to do Mozart justice. He can rarely hope to do him complete justice, for even the most perfect blend of technical skill and loving appreciation will not give that blinding flash of spiritual illumination that is the goal of every true artist, without the purely fortuitous addition of Enthusiasm (in the literal sense of becoming filled with divine inspiration) — an event that even the most gifted artist can only prepare for with diligence.

However, in the meanwhile, it is possible to get ready for the moment of Enthusiasm, and even turn out some very creditable performances while waiting; provided the performer goes at it the right way. That is to say, first of all he must have a precise technical mastery. The fluid sentimentality of Brahms is no substitute for the razor-like sentiment of Mozart. To play with passion and precision simultaneously is undoubtedly the greatest of all musical feats, and Mozart requires nothing but passion and precision. The need for precision is fairly obvious; it is probably the origin of the beloved peck and tickle technique that makes such a determined onslaught on our sanity; but the need for passion is not so obvious, and will not emerge except by careful study.

Probably this is because Mozart at no time loses control of his feelings. Much of his music is filled with the terrible sweet melancholy that is beyond hope (for instance the slow movement of the G minor symphony or the introduction to the last movement of the G minor quintet), but never does his tremendous mental grip give way, and we lesser mortals whose only way of expressing strong emotion is through bawling and lamentations can only stand in silent awe before the calm unbroken flow of magically-expressed wit and profundity, even in the very utmost depth of despair. Mozart is actually the only composer with the peculiar quality of pathos; he is the only truly pathetic composer because he is the only composer whose music contains an underlying layer of sorrow of which the composer seems unaware. This at once gives rise to the paradox that the moment a composer labels a work as pathetic, he becomes conscious of its special properties and so dissipates the quality of pathos. We need only hear five bars of the intensely introspective Beethoven's Pathetic Sonata to see that it is really tragic; similarly Tchaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony is unmistakably melodramatic.

But in order to make the point of pathos it is necessary that somebody should detect the underlying sorrow, even if Mozart doesn't seem to have done so; and this is clearly the function of the performer, a function which is grossly and abominably neglected for the most part.

The Parlow Quartet's Sunday afternoon performance was however, eminently satisfactory; the note of suppressed passion was clearly in evidence throughout; and the technical situation was very nearly all that we could ask for: the blend in the slow movement, which is the culminating point of this quartet, was especially good. Any minor lapses from perfection must be excused, or rather explained, on the grounds that pressing commercial exigencies prevent the quartet from playing together as much as it should.

A Celebrated Work

I shall waste no words on the music itself; it is one of Mozart's most celebrated works, and also one of his finest in this or any other form; and what more can mortal man say in favor of a piece of music?

One small point: the balance was really not quite all it should be. The mechanical arrangements of radio unfortunately render it possible for a good performance in the studio to be spoilt by the time it goes out over the air; this is because the disposition of the players relative to the microphone (the Balance) makes a big difference to the way they are picked up, and so to the final performance. This was abundantly demonstrated during the recent series of Brandenburg concerti, where Mr. Mazzoleni's lively performances in the studio emerged as what seemed to be a deliberate attempt to discredit Bach, and to heap dust, ashes, old bones and dried bats on his innocent head for evermore. In particular, in the early programs the bass was non-existent (this in Bach, who often wrote the bass part first!), and those who listened to the Two Harpsichord Concerto must have wondered about the distant snatches of spirit fiddling which periodically drifted into the proceedings from afar off as if somebody had inadvertently opened a door. I am reliably informed that this phenomenon was the vestigial trace of the orchestral tutti which was supposed to be accompanying the soloists.

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Summary of Affairs as at 31st December, 1944

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COL. ERNEST WIGLE, K.C.
E. GORDON WILLS

General Managers
C. S. HAMILTON, Toronto, Ont.
H. A. HOWARD, Calgary, Alta.

SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 430,324.61
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	892,488.82
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc.	68,418.25
Real Estate Held For Sale	59,184,34
Advances to Estates	40,105.21
Other Assets	93,118.25
Cash	160,162.16
	$ 1,743,801.64

SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 4,818,547.82
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	3,417,807.67
Loans on Bonds, etc.	103,722.71
Cash	535,650.33
	$ 8,875,728.53

ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company $40,114,024.26

TOTAL $50,733,554.43

Copy of Annual Report Supplied on Request

OFFICES
TORONTO BRANTFORD WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY

1-45

THE LONDON LETTER

Ducking Reconversion Bottlenecks By Avoiding Whitehall Bottle

By P. O'D.

IT IS a bit startling and certainly refreshing to hear a Cabinet Minister talk about "the bottlenecks of Whitehall". Not that many of us have had much doubt of their existence. In fact to the more cynical observer Whitehall must look like the bottling department of a vast brewery, bottlenecks and bottlenecks in serried rows as far as the eye can reach. But to have a Cabinet Minister come out flatly like that! Exhilarating, I calls it.

It was Mr. Dalton, the President of the Board of Trade, and he was talking of the new regional plan for the reconversion of industry to peace-time production. There are to be 13 of these administrative areas for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Each is to have at the head of it an experienced business man, whose job it will be to direct the release of factories and storage places from war-work, the distribution of industry, and the gradual supply of labor and materials.

"The great thing," said Mr. Dalton, "is to prevent the Whitehall bottleneck so far as we can. There are a great many Whitehall bottlenecks." And apparently the only way to avoid a Whitehall bottleneck, is not to put the stuff in a Whitehall bottle.

Some idea of the size of this reconversion job can be got from the fact that Mr. Dalton's Department has had to requisition over 62,000,000 sq. feet of industrial space; and all this has sometime or other and somehow or other to be restored to ordinary industry. Besides, there is the immense task of helping the small man to work his way through the minefields and road-blocks of Government controls and restrictions, and get back on the smooth road of business again.

Certainly not the kind of job to be entrusted to the officials of Whitehall—able and devoted as many of them are. It is obvious that this work calls for a quite different experience and training. It calls for business men with a wide knowledge of the industrial requirements and prospects of each region, and with an unusual combination of tact and vigor.

The great difficulty probably will be to find the right men. Mr. Dalton seems confident that he has already done so, and he expresses the hope that his regional organization, once established, will become a permanent feature of this country's industrial life.

Unless we are to return to the old system of having no system, and letting industry develop where and how it chooses, without reference to any larger plan than that of the individual business, something of the sort would seem to be a necessity. But naturally a lot depends on just how well the new authorities work.

New Crystal Palace Huge

When the old Crystal Palace—Paxton's famous glass-house — was burned down a year or so before the beginning of the war, the question of its restoration was immediately raised. So grand a site, 200 acres on top of a hill overlooking all south London, could obviously not be left idle. Besides, the Crystal Palace was an entertainment centre that London could ill spare. But the war soon put that problem into cold storage.

Now that light is breaking through the storm-clouds of war, the question has been raised again, and plans are already taking shape. Under the auspices of the Institute of British Architects and the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, architects are to be invited to submit designs. And a board of judges has been appointed, which includes Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, the eminent town-planner, and Sir Kenneth Clark, the head of the National Gallery. The decision should be safe in their hands.

The new Crystal Palace is to be a wonderful place, we are given to understand—an amphitheatre seating 10,000 persons, two theatres, two concert halls, a huge dance-hall, a sports hall including an ice-hockey rink and a large swimming-pool as well as an arena for gymnastic displays, squash and badminton courts, a series of restaurants, state apartments for the reception of distinguished visitors, roof-gardens from which the view over London can be enjoyed, and out in the grounds a stadium accommodating about 100,000 people.

It is a large program which should give the competing architects plenty to think about. No one can yet say what form the new Crystal Palace will take. The one thing certain is that it will not in the least resemble the old one. It will not, in fact, be a crystal palace at all.

The famous building which Paxton, the gardener, designed like one of his own conservatories, has gone for ever, and there is no thought of reviving it. Too many windows to clean—more than 100,000, it is said!—and quite impossible to heat.

Unbombable Oil Dump

Oil pipelines are a commonplace in countries where large quantities of petroleum are produced—the United States, for instance. But in England, up to the last year or two, the amount of natural petroleum produced could almost have been sent by post. There was no need of pipelines, and none were built.

The war changed all this. For one thing the consumption of petrol and fuel-oil went soaring up to astronomical heights. And, for another, it was no longer safe to unload supplies at the southern and eastern ports, where previously most of such supplies had been unloaded.

The obvious solution of the problem was a pipeline "grid", and the authorities lost no time in setting about it. This was in 1941. But not until now has the story been released of the laying of this huge network of oil-pipes—1,000 miles of them, with scores of great underground storage-tanks. The system carries 5,000,000 gallons a day, and has already supplied the war-machine with 2,500,000,000 gallons.

It is in its way an amazing achievement, and as the Chairman of the Oil Control Board boasted in making the story public, an entirely British one, "British in conception, planning, and execution, the work of British engineers employing British material and labor". Ribbentrop called this country "an unsinkable aircraft carrier". It is now also an unbombable oil-dump—or practically so.

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45th
ANNUAL REPORT
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

ROBERT P. JELLETT,
President

ROSS CLARKSON,
Vice-President and General Manager

"I have repeatedly dealt with the merits of our system of Free Enterprise, or Competitive Services, but it is opportune to say again that a successful pursuit of liberty and happiness leads inevitably to a recognition of the fact that this system has proved itself to be the best devised to develop to the fullest extent the natural resources, the industries, and the talents and energies of the people, to the greatest benefit of all, and to maintain and gradually raise the standard of living."

—From the President's address.

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
$818,000,000
(Up $29,000,000)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year 1944

REVENUE (*From fees and investments*)	$2,961,029
CHARGES	2,242,490
PROFIT (*Before taxes*)	718,539
TAXES	273,588
NET PROFIT	444,951
DIVIDENDS	320,000
BONUS ON STOCK (*Paid 1 February, 1945*)	40,000
PENSION FUND (*Special contribution*)	50,000
SURPLUS (*For year*)	34,951

CAPITAL, RESERVES and SURPLUS
$7,594,154

"Appreciation on the part of the public of the value of trust company services grows as the problems in connection with investments, income taxes, succession duties, and estate administration, become increasingly complicated and onerous. This wider recognition of the importance of the services we perform and the security we offer, coupled with the ever-changing regulations and conditions that beset us all, are causing more and more people to turn to trust companies as specialists in these matters."

—From the General Manager's address.

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Davoud of the Tiffies, Known as The Brain

By LESLIE ROBERTS

Those who work with Group Captain Paul Davoud of the R.C.A.F. say that he has the best organized mind in anybody's air force. An old hand at flying, Davoud, Mr. Roberts says, is one of the few Canadian bush flyers who have made a solid mark in the operational field of the Air Force during the war.

"THE target is right here," the Grouper said, pointing to a spot on the map near Venlo. As he spoke, a truck wallowed by in the ankle-deep Dutch mud and tripped a communications wire. None of those present noticed, excepting Davoud who had been the most intent of all in pinpointing the Tiffies' target. Suddenly he burst into song. "Oh, look at that panicking fathead!" he cried, in visible agony. "Hey, you . . ." By that time Group Captain Paul Davoud, D.S.O., D.F.C., officer commanding an R.C.A.F. Wing of rocket-firing and dive-bombing Typhoons, was in full gallop towards the tangled cable and stalled lorry. Assuring himself that communications were still intact, he commented briefly on the truck-driver's intelligence quotient, eyesight and family antecedents, then broke into his gallop and returned to the map-reading session.

"A mud-runner like you, sir, is wasting his time in Holland," grinned Davoud's Intelligence Officer. "You ought to be at Tia Juana."

The Grouper grinned and went back to the map. "The target is right here," he said, jabbing his pencil into enemy installations near Venlo. . .

According to those who have flown with him and those who work for him in his Wing, living on an airdrome which, at this writing, is within two or three miles of the German lines, Paul Davoud has the best organized mind in anybody's air force, anywhere, a statement which covers a considerable amount of territory. Be this as it may, the fact remains that every now and then he disappears from circulation and everybody around his field knows the boss has been called down to Supreme Headquarters again to discuss new, knotty problems relating to the United Nations' war in the air. Irreligious young men who fly for him have even been heard to refer to the boss as The Brain, a cognomen used entirely without disrespect, but with a background of what might be called affectionate ribbing, Tiffie pilots being young men addicted to such modes of conversation.

Bush Pilot

Davoud is one of the real and few old-timers from the air lines of the bush and the pre-war R.A.F. to have made a solid mark in the operational field during the war. Back in the early '30s he was flying down north when the urge hit him to join the R.A.F. That was in 1933 and he flew in uniform for two years before a serious case of nostalgia caught up with him and he came home to wriggle into a parka and go to work for what was then the late Jim Richardson's Canadian Airways. Thenceforth until 1938 he flew up and down the main line, over the Athabaska and Slave Rivers and down the Mackenzie to Aklavik for Canadian, with the odd season on the God's Lake run, out of Winnipeg. By that time the nabobs of aviation in the west had come to the realization that a first-class executive brain was being wasted by having its proprietor glued behind the wheel of a freighting aircraft, so Davoud came down from the pilot's office to become Number One for the Hudson's Bay Company in respect of the big trader's flying operations, with headquarters in Edmonton.

Right about then, making himself solid with aviation and with the Northwest Territories for all time to come, Davoud visited a preacher in company with Kilby Harding, daughter of the Archbishop of Rupert's Land and a T.C.A. stewardess by trade. Miss Harding was the first Trans-Canada gal to eschew giving gum to air-line passengers and trade her uniform for a housewife's apron. "Give me credit for starting an epidemic," Davoud grinned, squishing a boot into the gurgling Netherlands mud, en route to the Ops tent.

The epidemic successfully launched, Davoud joined the R.C.A.F. and through the organization period of the Air Training Plan was Chief Flying Instructor at Trenton, Ontario. It is reported that whenever he had both feet on the ground at the same time it was usually in the C.O.'s office, whither he was in the habit of repairing to debate the little matter of an overseas posting. By May '41 he had worn the brass hats down to the point at which they were ready to let him go, if only to dispose of an endless argument. Late that month Davoud picked up a bomber at Dorval, ferried it to Prestwick and joined the Beaufighters on night intrusion. In this role he shot down the first Dornier 217 nabbed in the dark, damaged another and scored a Probable ME-111 while flying with the Air Defence of Great Britain Force. In due

On an airdrome in Holland, Group Capt. Paul Y. Davoud, D.S.O., D.S.C., of Kingston, Ont., and C.O. of Canada's Typhoon Squadron, is seen (right) studying a pilot's log with his Adjutant, F/L Jack Bonner, Ottawa.

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course a grateful monarch bestowed the D.F.C. on the young man for this service and Davoud's first gong went up on his left breast.

From Beaufighters Davoud went to Mustangs, from Mustangs to Mosquitoes. For a year he commanded the famed City of Edmonton night intruder squadron and led 22 operations into Germany, during which time, he reports he "never even saw a Hun." Then the Air Force, recognizing his abilities as a leader and organizer, gave him two R.A.F. rocket-wings and an R.C.A.F. fighter-bomber wing to get ready for D-Day and Davoud was into the kind of job in which he revels. With D-Day behind him the Grouper, by this time wearing the ribbon of the D.S.O. ahead of the D.F.C., moved to France with the Tiffies, taking over at Longthail, Normandy, early in July. From that time forward he kept leapfrogging his airdromes and landing strips forward with the advancing infantry and armor until the Tiffies and their ground establishment reached the Dutch quagmire from which this is written, a field as big as any in North America, complete with German-built hard-surface runways surrounded by mud and still within mortar-hurling distance of the Jerry lines, a circumstance to which nobody—and least of all Davoud—pays any attention. Too busy. Too many railroads to cut. Too many locomotives to knock off the tracks with rockets. Too many German formations and installations, just a few miles away, to be clobbered.

R.M.C. Sword of Honor

Davoud has always been too busy to pay attention to the lesser problems of life, anyway. At R.M.C. he was busy playing football and winning the Sword of Honor for the 1930 class. In the off season he was busy at Camp Borden, learning to fly and then qualifying as a Pilot Officer. In peace or war this seemingly easy-going but actually keenly self-disciplined young Canuck has been so busy in every waking hour that he has no time for trivialities. When London HQ signalled him to come back for his Buckingham Palace investiture he was bustling around his 'drome until the last minute. Then he hopped into a Dakota, rushed across the Channel, received his decorations from the King, and was persuaded to take a night off in London before returning to the Dutch mud only because it was too late in the afternoon to get cracking and the weather was pretty bad anyway. By noon next day he was back on the field, hurriedly "getting the gen" on the day's ops and asking a million questions about what had been going on during his lengthy absence.

The young men who fly for him consider the ground over which he walks hallowed, if damp. His groundling executives insist he has the best brain in the Air Force, though they may possibly be slightly biased. One of his young Wingcos put it like this: "The Boss can tell you anything from the silica content of Norman dust to the location of every lake in the Northwest Territories." Could be, though, if memory serves, that means approximately a million lakes. As to the dust, which ruined the Tiffies' Sabre engines by the score with its emery grinding quality and which was so efficient that you couldn't see a landing aircraft three feet away, Davoud took it apart and reported to London on its make up, with the result that the R.A.F.'s dust-experts came hastening to Normandy and fitted the Sabres with filtering devices which cured the ailment and kept 'em flying.

As this is written Group Captain Davoud has been told to keep both feet on the ground . . . but permanently. Go ahead and direct your kids on their rail-cutting and train-busting missions, the brass hats told him. You run the place and keep that gaggle of Tiffies flying. But none of this sneaking over the lines hunting for flak-traps, see? All of which adds up to sense, because this man Davoud, this doughty Canuck of Armenian extraction, has a brain that ticks . . . and every once in a while they have need of brains that tick, back at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, the old Eisenhower place.

63RD. ANNUAL REPORT

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS

Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C., President and William G. Watson, Vice-President and General Manager address the Shareholders. A year of progress and expansion.

PRESIDENT

The President, Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C., in moving the adoption of the Report, said in part:—

We are assembled in our 63rd Annual Meeting—the 6th held during the present war—and the presentation of the Company reports show the operations of a very successful year.

VALUE OF TRUST SERVICES

I commend to the public and our large clientele the efficient services we render through our Estates and Corporate Trusts Departments. The need for the services of an experienced, stable and time-tested trust company has never been greater than in the uncertain and unpredictable times through which we are passing. 1945 will be a year of great change, but your Corporation embarks upon it with confidence and high hopes for success during 1945 and the years which lie ahead.

TAXATION OF ESTATES

Reference has been made to the value of Estates and Trusts presently under administration, amounting roughly to $242,000,000. In the administration of this large business, comment has been made at different times about taxes as they affect estates; not in criticism of the high rates of taxation under present conditions, but in an endeavour to call attention on behalf of beneficiaries to resulting in equalities and hardships of which we have knowledge in our business of administering estates. It is encouraging to note that definite progress is being made in the solution of some of these problems. A Tax Convention has recently been concluded between Canada and the United States for the avoidance of double taxation on United States and Dominion Succession Duties, following a previous arrangement between the two countries with respect to income tax. A similar agreement on succession duties between Ontario and Quebec is being negotiated and others are contemplated.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INCOME TAX ACT

The Dominion Government has appointed a Royal Commission which is now sitting to consider the proper principles to be applied to the taxation of annuities purchased from the Dominion Government and life insurance companies and of annual or periodic payments received under Wills and Trusts where the payments consist of both income and capital. It is to be hoped that a uniform and practical solution may be found in which the virtues of thrift and prudence are not penalized. It is not reasonable to have to pay income tax on your income when you earn it and again when you spend it because in the meantime you have saved it.

This Commission is also considering another difficult tax problem in connection with the application of the income tax to the undistributed surplus of a private company. Reference was made to this in my address last year when it was pointed out that not only the beneficiaries of the estate of the owner, but also the community in which the business is located, may be severely penalized through the loss of the business by reason of the present impact of succession duties and income taxes. The Trust Companies Associations are submitting briefs to the Commission in these matters.

In arriving at a solution to these problems, it is to be hoped that the Commission will recommend and that the Government will adopt a Canadian policy based on Canadian conditions rather than being unduly influenced by the precedents of other countries where similar conditions do not apply.

The various Governments are to be commended for these constructive measures. They do not, however, cover all the tax problems which require attention and I should like briefly to refer to a few of these.

GIFTS IN ONTARIO

In Ontario gifts made to the children and other relatives during the lifetime of the donor are subject to succession duty for twenty years after the date of gift; and where gifts are made to a wife, or strangers, the period is thirty years. It seems difficult to understand why a wife should be classified as a stranger.

The Succession Duty Laws of Ontario in this respect are so out of line with laws in other taxing jurisdictions as to call for immediate attention. In a survey of Great Britain, the Forty-Eight States of the United States, and the other Provinces of Canada, the average period required to exempt gifts is from three to five years—and three years is the period which the Dominion of Canada considers reasonable. Ontario, in this regard, occupies an unenviable position, with its 20-and-30 year periods. It already has had the effect of preventing would-be residents of Ontario from taking up their abode here, and in the post-war years the cautious newcomer of means may well avoid Ontario as a new domicile. Ontario is the loser under such circumstances. Not only does she lose a reasonable tax which she might have imposed but also the talent and capacity of the newcomer.

SUCCESSION DUTY ON LIFE INTERESTS

Another instance of hardship is the present method of collecting succession duties on life interests. In Ontario and in the Dominion this tax is based on the capitalized value of the period of the life expectancy of the beneficiary and, unless otherwise arranged by the Will, it must be paid by the beneficiary in four annual instalments following the death of the testator. If, for example, a wife is forty-five years of age at the time of her husband's death, she has a life expectancy of some thirty years and her succession duty on all of these anticipated payments must be paid during the first four years. What then happens to the widow's income? First, there is deducted her annual instalment on account of her succession duties. Then she pays her income tax on the entire income including that part which the Governments have already received for succession duties. The result is that the widow may not only receive nothing from the estate for the first four years but it may take her an even longer period to liquidate her tax indebtedness. Furthermore, should she die before this indebtedness is paid it will fall upon her estate, with the result that the benefit which her husband left her has become for her a liability. This case also illustrates the practice of one department of the government taxing a beneficiary on the amount owing by that beneficiary to another taxing department. The same principle is applied where the Dominion levies its succession duty on the succession duty payable by the estate to Ontario and Ontario, likewise, levies its succession duty on the succession duty payable to the Dominion.

INCOME TAX AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE

In connection with the income tax, we hope that it will be adjusted at the end of the war to a point where it will not discourage private initiative. We must not forget that a large proportion of Canada's financial, wholesale and retail businesses and manufacturing industries have been built up over the last seventy-five or one hundred years through the hard work, pluck and adventurous efforts of men who accumulated small savings and were not afraid to risk both their savings and their credit as well. To-day, the heavy taxation of personal incomes prevents the accumulation of savings and makes it hazardous to obtain credit, as a man can feel no cetainty that he will be able to repay the monies borrowed. This condition will be doubly serious in the period of reconstruction and reconversion. At a time when it will be of the utmost importance to create employment and to effect the transition to peacetime trade, new industries will be discouraged from starting. Taken in conjunction with the heavy succession duties already referred to, the net result may well be that smaller businesses will be progressively absorbed by our larger public corporations. This will lead to a concentration of the wealth of the country in a few hands, which we should all deplore and which cannot be for the ultimate good of Canada.

These references may serve to illustrate that it is in the public interest for the various taxing jurisdictions to further co-operate in giving consideration to the position of the taxpayer.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF EXPORT TRADE

I can only repeat what I expressed at our last annual meeting, namely, war output will cease with war end, with consequent difficulties in our business economy. Canada has been geared to its greatest production from farms, forests, mines, factories. Our annual exports have risen to three and one-half times our pre-war value. Our problem is to readjust that volume of export business to peacetime needs. Britain and the United States, like ourselves, seek greater exports. Where shall we find markets to supplant our "prosperous" war economy? Who will buy our products? And who can pay for the output of our workers? How long will it take the Allied Nations to integrate a fair peace economy? These are some of the many problems facing us.

Our war costs have been tremendous, our national debt substantially increased, and our taxes to carry the load have been onerous but gladly borne in a great cause. Rehabilitation of our fighting forces, heavy requirements of war aftermath, growing social needs and fixed government charges will require large government revenues. If these are to be provided, they can only come from a prosperous economy and a prosperous people. Confiscation of banks—insurance companies—mines—industry, will not solve the problem. A democratic world has learned what to expect from totalitarian forms of government and dictatorships. We must, nevertheless, keep step with enlightened democracy. Canada needs the united efforts of its best brains in a land of opportunity where enterprise should gain its rewards, thrift its privileges and labour its freedom.

GENERAL MANAGER

The General Manager, Mr. W. G. Watson, said in part:—

INCREASE IN PROFITS

The net operating profits for the year, after making ample provision for all ascertained and anticipated losses, but before taxes and depreciation of Office Premises, as shown in the report of the Directors, were $444,193, an increase of $48,338. over those of 1943. These profits, added to the balance brought forward from 1943 of $614,307, made a total of $1,058,500, which was dealt with by your Directors as follows:—in paying four quarterly dividends of 1% together with a bonus of 1%, making a total return of $150,000. to the Shareholders, or 5%, on the Capital stock of the Corporation; in setting aside for Federal and Business taxes $125,000, being an increase of $15,000. over the appropriation of the previous year; writing down Office Premises by $50,000. and in providing for our Staff Retirement or Pension Fund $50,000, which left a balance at credit of Profit & Loss account of $683,500, an increase over the amount carried forward a year ago of $69,193.

INCREASE IN RESERVE FUND

As the surplus or balance at credit of Profit & Loss had reached the sum of $683,500, your Directors approved of increasing the Reserve fund to $1,750,000. by the transfer of $250,000, from this account, which left a balance forward of $433,500.

INCREASE IN ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

1944 marks a new high record in the volume of Assets under Administration by the Corporation for a total of $265,410,128, or an increase over the preceding year of $8,260,262. In this important increase, the three sections of the Balance Sheet shared as follows:—

Corporation's own Capital account	$ 121,578.
Guaranteed Trusts (including Savings on Deposit)	1,137,975.
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	7,000,709.
	$8,260,262.

INCREASE IN LIQUIDITY

Our liquid position in relation to Funds on Deposit at 153%, as against 126% last year, will be considered highly satisfactory, I am sure.

BRISK REAL ESTATE MARKET

Sales in 1943 by the Corporation of both city and farm properties throughout Canada for a total of $3,136,032. for all accounts—Estates, Agencies and the Corporation's own Real Estate—showed an important increase over 1942 when our total was $2,641,102.

In 1944, however, the activity has extended to include industrial properties, warehouses, stores and other classes of business properties as well as showing further expansion in the sale of dwelling houses and farm properties, in the latter more particularly in Western Canada.

At Head Office in Toronto and our nine Branches from Montreal west to Vancouver, the sales negotiated in 1944 for all accounts reached 992 in number for a total of no less than $4,774,911. or an increase over 1943 of $1,638,879.

In connection with these 992 sales, I am sure you will be interested in knowing that the down payments amounted to $2,322,246., or an average of 49% of the total realized, which would seem to augur well for the due completion of these many sales.

TRANSITION FROM TENANCY TO OWNERSHIP

I think we cannot over-emphasize the significance of what is happening throughout Canada of which our own experience is but a cross section, important as are the figures, viz., that in recent years a remarkable transition from tenancy to ownership of city homes and farms has taken place which will be a source of great strength to our national economy when the war is over, as well as comfort and enrichment to the new owners.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS REDUCED

With the major exception of the Dominion Government—which is of course due to the exigencies of the war—public indebtedness has been greatly reduced in recent years and in particular 1943 and 1944 have been years in which both public and private debts have been sharply cut.

The reduction in mortgage indebtedness, as disclosed in our Balance Sheet, is but a sample of what is happening throughout Canada, largely because everybody is employed at good wages and the farmer for the most part is realizing a fair return for his products. The Provinces and Municipalities with few exceptions have shown most gratifying reductions in their obligations in recent times.

These are factors which will be found of great value in early post-war years.

Western Canada excelled herself in 1944 in a specific performance of debt retirement—unmatched anywhere, I am certain, in a single year. In our own case, we had 24% of our farm mortgages outstanding on January 1st, 1944, paid off and discharged during the year and the amount under farm mortgage investment reduced by 25%.

DEMAND FOR ESTATES SERVICES

Coming now to our Estates and Personal Trusts and Agencies Department, we have enjoyed one of our very best years in the volume of new business assumed and in the net increase of assets under administration in this section of our Balance Sheet, viz., over $7,000,000.

68% OF ESTATES UNDER $25,000

It will be of interest to you to know that in 1944, out of a total of 210 Estates which fell in for administration, while there were several which ran over a million dollars, 68% of these Estates were less than $25,000., which is sound proof of the statement we so often make that a substantial portion of our Estates business is had through the smaller Estates, which we are always glad to serve. Indeed for the last five years, including 1944, 62% of all the Estates falling in have been under $25,000.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

BLOOR ST., TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY VANCOUVER

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Delayed Action of a Neurosis is the Theme of This Novel

ACCOUNT RENDERED, a novel by Vera Brittain (Macmillans, $3.00).

IN THE late summer of 1918 a lad of nineteen walked away from his mother's funeral spiritually lost. Only his bodily fitness was his father's gift. All his soul-inheritance had come from her. The sense of wonder which evokes poetry, the language of music, and facility in creation were now his alone. No one was left to understand and to share his aspirations. And a tune by George Henschel, heard at the funeral rang in his mind.

The next day he went to France to join his regiment as a subaltern, wondering how he would acquit himself as a minor leader of men. Before moving up into the front line the Henschel tune was again in his ears. It was still there when he was wounded and buried by a bomb. After he had been sent back, unconscious, to hospital he had a long lapse of memory. Before he was again fit for combat the war was over.

His father, a prosperous manufacturer, wanted him to come into the office and learn the business, but yielded to the young man's plea for a year at the Royal College of Music. He married happily. Then came the night when he was booked to play Tchaikowsky's B Minor Piano Concerto. He was oppressed by his responsibility to the audience, to the orchestra, to his friends. Then as he sat down before the piano the old Henschel tune overflowed his mind. He played two or three desultory chords and fainted. When revived his memory again was temporarily blacked-out.

With his public career as a performer ended he went into his father's business revealing talent as an executive and progressive ideas in welfare. His leisure was given to composition and he won renown in its pursuit.

Then came the new war. The weight of A.R.P. service was piled on the other heavy burden of responsibility for the business and for his employees. Besides he, and his light-headed wife, were borne down by a dull sense of fear as the bombs began to fall. Again came a climax of failure; the old tune, unconsciousness and amnesia. He awoke in prison to learn that he was charged with the murder of his wife.

The author's theme is the hidden cost of war; the ultimate horror behind mangling and death, pestilence, starvation and material destruction. She argues that preventive medicine should be allied to psychology rather than to biology, lest the high thoughts of man be irretrievably lost in the rage of war. She is crying aloud and shouting to warn the world against the eventual bankruptcy of the human spirit.

A measure of hysteria appears in the warning; the author does not realize the toughness of that spirit which has come through a thousand generations of hell and still walks free and unafraid. Also the novel is cheapened by the soft-headed sentimentality of a minor character who comes to a major position in the "happy ending." But for these faults the novel is serious, well wrought and admirably written.

•

The New Navy

THE LITTLE SHIPS, by Gordon Holman. (Musson $2.50.)

PUT three engines of 1,000 horse power each into a wooden hull about a hundred feet long and drawing less than three feet, give it four Lewis guns and a couple of three-pounders and you have a motor gunboat, which can run like a jack rabbit and fight even faster than it can run. Consider also the high speed motor torpedo boat, carrying two torpedoes, and the motor launch, still smaller.

These three types make the Little Ships which have played an enormous part in this war the world over and have brought scores of decorations to the young naval officers and men who sail and fight them.

This book tells the gallant story of these men, learning a new technique in the hard way, by actual combat, generally against odds. The writer is a naval war-correspondent who has seen action in all types of ships and whose writing ability keeps pace with his great fund of naval knowledge. No more thrilling war record has been published.

•

Two Essay Prizes

FORWARD Publishing Company of Toronto recently offered two prizes of $250 each for the best essays on "The Case Against Socialism in Canada," and "The Case for Socialism in Canada." Mr. J. H. Turner's essay was awarded the prize for "The Case Against," the judge of this section being Professor J. L. McDougall of Queen's University. Mrs. D. Fraser of Osoyoos B.C. was judged by Dr. Eugene Forsey of Ottawa to be the best of the "For" essayists. Cheques have been mailed to the authors and their essays will shortly be published.

•

Paul Bunyon-Size River

THE MISSOURI (Rivers of America Series) by Stanley Vestal. (Oxford, $3.00.)

THAT tumbling, undisciplined River which flows from the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis where it joins the Mississippi is compounded mainly of mud and history. It was the earliest route to the West. It traverses seven States where battle, murder and sudden death troubled the pioneers. Hostile Indians, reckless, bad whites, and stupid Army officers afflicted the country, and the river itself, whether in flood or not, was as mean and unpredictable as any of these. "There is only one river that goes travelling sidewise, that interferes in politics, rearranges geography and dabbles in real estate; a river that plays hide-and-seek with you today, and tomorrow follows you around like a pet dog with a dynamite cracker tied to his tail. That river is the Missouri." So wrote George Fitch and the author quotes him with enthusiasm.

Mr. Vestal has a relish for his subject, since everything about the people who fought the river, or lived along its unquiet banks, was picturesque. He transfers the color to his pages and the result is a romantic, and even merry chronicle.

When he gets to Kansas City he quotes with approval a statement by William Rockhill Nelson, the founder of the Kansas City *Star*, justifying ironically the complaint that the *Star* was too nosy, too eager to interfere in other people's business. "Its regulations are pernicious and extravagant. Its preachings about more parks and boulevards and breathing spaces and supervised playgrounds for children, and Dorothy Perkins roses, and swat the fly, and housing reforms, and a new charter, and art galleries, and keep your lawns trimmed, and take a lot of baths . . . and for God's sake don't build such ugly houses, and teach your children manners, and what's the use of lawyers, and walk two miles before breakfast, and use two-by-sixes instead of two-by-fours if you want your houses to stand up . . . and all the other things, have increased the cost of living, given people inflated ideas and pretty nearly ruined the town."

A reading of this book will teach you a lot of history when you're not looking and give you much entertainment.

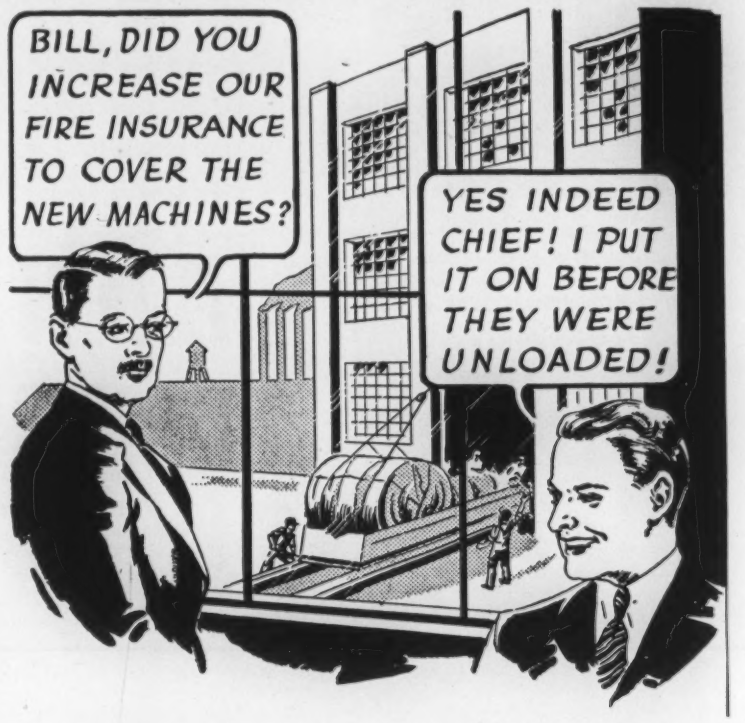
•

The Why of the Clipper

By STEWART C. EASTON

CLIPPER SHIP MEN. By Alexander Laing. (Collins, $3.75.)

MR. LAING is a practised and versatile writer, so this present book is eminently readable, and will have some interest for the layman who is not acquainted with the technical side of shipbuilding. Its title, however, is something of a misnomer, as the book is not concerned so much with the lives and activities of the men who built clipper ships as with the reasons for the emergence at just this time of the clipper, as the ultimate development of the sailing ship. There is much technical matter either incomprehensible or unimportant to the general reader; but if he skips judiciously the residue may be found to be worth the trouble. The specialised reader will add it to his library, if only for the sake of the really excellent illustrations.



HOW easy it is to forget some of the obvious items of business such as keeping your insurance in tune with the changing conditions.

Such conversations as the one depicted above are an instance of this . . . costly new machines urgently needed and quickly placed in service on arrival plus other equipment waiting for use in happier times. But a wise and cautious secretary remembered, in spite of the rush, to cover them by insurance and thus protect his employer against possible loss.

All property and equipment which produces profit demands insurance protection which is additional to pure fire insurance. Have you looked into profits insurance and use and occupancy insurance?

In the more personal sphere of insurance you need protection on your car against public liability, property damage, fire and theft. To protect your furs, jewellery, or other personal possessions, you can obtain a "Personal Floater" policy.

And so on all through the gamut of hazards that beset people and material things—there is a type of insurance available through any of our agents to give you protection against financial loss.

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I'VE RENTED OUR SPARE ROOM, NAN!
GOOD HEAVENS! WHAT FOR?
IT WAS JUST GOING TO WASTE!
DO YOU NEED THE EXTRA MONEY?
IT'LL COME IN HANDY. BUT THAT WASN'T THE REAL REASON
WHAT WAS, THEN?
TO HELP OUT THE HOUSING SHORTAGE...
AND MY NEW TENANT WAS SO GLAD TO GET IT, I WAS SORRY I HADN'T OFFERED IT BEFORE

ROOM FOR RENT?

The problem of not enough homes is still acute. Any unoccupied space in your house is urgently needed. The Housing Registry will welcome your offer of accommodation. And you can make a few extra dollars by turning over that spare room to some homeless wanderer.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Reviewing Songs of Fighting in the Long British Story

BRITAIN AT WAR, an Anthology of Prose and Verse, edited by Arthur Stanley. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

THAT British people "never, never will be slaves" is not mere balladry but a plain statement of fact with five centuries of struggle to justify it. The quaint Paston Letters of 1458 and thereabouts provide some thrilling quotations; then comes the war-stuff from "Henry V", and so on through every great war to this greatest. Always men have written with pride and passion of gallant deeds for the safety and security of England.

"They braced their belts about them,
They crossed in ships the sea,
They sought and found six feet of ground,
And there they died for me."

Remembering the plea of pacifists not so long ago to keep the literature of war away from the children one wonders at all the splendors that would have been denied them had that been done.

The Old Action Stuff

CAPTAIN FROM CASTILE, a novel, by Samuel Shellabarger. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

HERE'S the old whoop-la of the Dumas strain; a new D'Artagnan, dancing through sober history with sword and dagger always ready. He may be chased, overborne and trussed-up by villains, but he always escapes as by a miracle; the true miracle of a stout heart, a cunning brain and a ready tongue. And as he fights, so he loves, managing two allurements at once, and not without credit.

He is a noble Spaniard, the young Pedro de Vargas, son of a gallant knight who fought ever for enjoyment and honor, whether winning or losing, and counted Bayard the fearless and untainted Frenchman as his dearest old enemy and continuing friend.

Knighthood was no longer in flower in the early Sixteenth Century. It was at the withering and soon (1605) one Cervantes would shake the last petals loose with a tale called "Don Quixote". Meanwhile the oldsters looked lovingly at a jousting past and the youngsters went adventuring in the new world. So our Pedro finds himself at last with Cortes at the conquest of Mexico.

The author knows his history and the villainy of the times, when the Inquisition was giving a pattern for cutthroats of a modern day, and when war, for all its courtliness, was almost as brutal as it has become after four centuries. More than that, he can make his characters living persons, especially when he plays his satire about them, and he can write without overloading his fluent prose with undue ornament.

So if you like an old-time adventure novel and can sit down prepared to believe in it, this gallant *opus* is ready and waiting to entertain.

Four Novels

By W. S. MILNE

THE TRANSPLANTED, by Frederick Niven. (Collins, $2.75.)

IT'S ALWAYS TOMORROW, by Robert St. John. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.00.)

HARD FACTS, by Howard Spring. (Collins, $2.75.)

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN, by Louis Bromfield. (Musson, $3.00.)

"THE TRANSPLANTED" brings to a close the career of the Scottish-Canadian novelist, Frederick Niven. It tells the tale of a young Scotsman who came to Canada in the early nineteen-hundreds, and is therefore a success story. Along with its account of the rise of Robert Wallace, however, it traces the growth of a lumbering and mining community of British Columbia, from Camp Elkhorn to Elkhorn City, to the thriving city of Elkhorn, all in the space of a decade or so. The characterizations are vivid, often picturesque, and the narrative advances at an easy pace, without much in the way of complications or surprises. It might have been regarded as a promising first novel, but it falls pathetically below the standard set by the same writer nearly a generation ago with his magnificent "Justice of the Peace". That novel could be put on the same shelf with "The House with the Green Shutters" or even "The Way of All Flesh" without being shamed. As far as I know, it is now out of print, but I commend it to some enterprising publisher of "pocket" reprints. It is worth a hundred of "The Transplanted".

It has become the fashion for war correspondents to turn their experiences into novels, preferably nôvels about war correspondents. "It's Always Tomorrow" follows the conventional pattern. We have the opening of the war in Warsaw, then the Balkans, then France and then London, all narrated in the first person. There are two women in the story, but an air raid saves the hero the trouble of choosing between them. There are passages of graphic reporting in the book, and there the author is at his best, but the plot is rather amateurishly handled, particularly as far as the Polish lady is concerned.

Howard Spring's "Hard Facts" is a solid and workmanlike piece of work, somewhat reminiscent of the same author's "Fame is the Spur", but perhaps more tightly knit. It tells the story of the genesis and rise to flamboyant success of a popular weekly, the *Hard Facts* of the title. Its founder is the dominating character of the book, but there is also an ambitious young clergyman, whose love affair forms the romantic interest. There are many minor characters, all well-drawn, but the real interest lies in Dan Dunkerley's weekly and its owner's career. The story is set against a background of lower-class life in Manchester towards the end of the nineteenth century. This is a novel of substance, a sound and pleasing piece of story-telling.

Louis Bromfield can be counted on to do a good job of work. In his novels, he just manages to miss being first-rate, but this collection of his short stories, "The World We Live In", shows him at his best. Most of them concern characters affected in some way by the war, but none of them is cut to the conventional pattern. There is an astonishing variety of theme and treatment in the nine stories, but all are told with literary deftness and distinction. Most successful perhaps, is the picture of German newly-riches in the days when Hitler was being jockeyed into power as a bulwark against Bolshevism. Another worthy of mention is the story, "Death in Monte Carlo", depicting the international café society of deracinated millionaires' wives at its worst. None of the stories is popular in the fiction-magazine sense of the term, but all are possessed of considerable literary distinction.

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In Greater Toronto and 543 other Ontario communities, more than 3,800 carriers deliver the Toronto Daily Star direct to the 287,000 homes of its readers.

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Daily average circulation for 6 months ended Sept. 30, 1944
Total 287,242 *City* 160,387

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PERHAPS TOPPING YOUR LIST of post-war pleasures in the grand days of peace that lie ahead is the enjoyment of radio entertainment and good music that comes from the possession of a fine radio. Right now, of course, RCA Victor's great resources in research, engineering and production are devoted to war work. But when civilian radio manufacture is resumed RCA Victor's experience as Canada's largest producer of radio equipment for the United Nations—plus over forty-five years of "know-how" in making entertainment instruments for the Canadian home—will mean important benefits to you. Look to RCA Victor in the bright days ahead, for the finest radio you have ever known.

LOOK TO RCA VICTOR!

Listening to History in the Making

Famous member of a famous family, this RCA Victor console model radio brings you the news as it happens and top radio shows to brighten your leisure. Richly toned. Powerful. Outstanding performance on long and short wave. Sensitive. Highly selective.

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Bringing the thrill of good music to your children . . . and you . . . this RCA Victor Record Player plays records through your radio. Compact. Precison built. Doubles the enjoyment of home entertainment.

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS FOR TONE

*In a radio it's tone that counts. If you own an RCA Victor radio you *know* it has a tone of matchless beauty. This superb tone results from RCA Victor's years of experience in the science of sound reproduction. When the great day comes, your desire for a new, richly toned radio will be fulfilled by choosing an RCA Victor.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Do You Mind Sharing a Table? No Friend Like a Stranger

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

KNIFE and fork friends, and the technique of dining in public—what experts we are becoming on these subjects!

Since the war, more families are deserting the family board and having more meals in restaurants and hotels. "Eating out" is not just for "special occasions," but in many instances is an interesting sociological manifestation of housing and help problems, separations in families because of members in the Services, or war jobs away from home.

The result is people of all ages, all interests, find themselves sharing their meals with people they never saw before, nor expect to see again.

Thinking back over the months we are astonished to recall that we have had such an intimate share in so many lives, especially since we don't know the name of a single knife and fork friend.

Sharing tables with strangers is the quickest way of acquiring an intimate to whom one may tell anything—and who will certainly tell you everything. Sound psychiatry too, for it would be strange indeed if you ever shared the same table again, so what we've all said to each other is over and done with. Good thing too!

Among people we remember: The bishop's wife who was an English bride of the last war. The miner from Sudbury who had joined the Air Force and been everywhere. The American wife of a Canadian who, living in a company town, had parked her baby with a neighbor to have a few days with her husband; later she would look after other babies while other mothers had a holiday. The civil servant from Ottawa—we'll never tell. A senator's wife from the Maritimes—we her first "pick up" acquaintance. The check-room girl whom we met the night a big Name Band played Toronto—now we know how it's done, tips and all. The French-Canadian priest enroute to Quebec from New Orleans who regaled us with poignant war stories of his nephews and witty observations in general. The woman whose husband is fighting in Holland. The school teachers from Kentucky and thrilled about their first visit to Canada. A wolf or two.

The result of all this is we find ourselves telling the family fascinating stories and startling them with technical information which they greet with:

"Where in the world did you learn that?"

The answer may be: "Oh, a stranger I had dinner with in Quebec! He said—"

That lends an air of mystery to a wife and mother.

When one makes knife and fork friends accompanied by a husband it's another story. Usually, the two of us wait in a queue until another middle-aged or older couple appears. The mistress of ceremonies holds up two fingers at them and at us. As we try to scatter in different directions, she pulls us together and thrusts us down at a table for four saying, with utter indifference, "Do you mind sharing this table?"

Quick exit mistress of ceremonies.

The last time this happened the four of us came to in close quarters against the wall. As we were about to sit down the lady of the other part murmured, "Good-evening."

Our men said nothing. We realized we'd presumed.

Conversation à Deux

The meal settled in the accepted pattern. When my husband and I talked, they didn't talk. When they talked we didn't. Their conversation was instructive—about the etiquette of being a chief mourner and where a minister could correctly ride in the funeral cortege. There was also a bit of low-down on relatives. When we were quite sure they had finished we started to bandy famous names—McNaughton, Case, Godfrey. And did they listen! One subject seemed to be just as alive as another.

Married couples usually adopt a baffling attitude towards their mates; very restrained, dignified, just mettish and yet—did you turn off the hot water boiler? . . sort of thing. There's an impersonal slant on food too.

"Do you like lamb?"

"Have you ever eaten Winnipeg Gold Eye? You haven't? but you must have seen them some time—"

"I drink water with my meals."

"Oh, do you really? I never drink with my meals."

"I haven't had this kind of a dinner for months."

"Oh, what a li-mb you are! This is what we had last night."

Sometimes as you get up to leave the other couple suddenly develop interest in you. Everybody talks rapidly, pleasantly about the weather, the meals, when the war will be over and "they come here often and like it," and really—it's hard to break away.

Yes, there's no friend like a stranger.

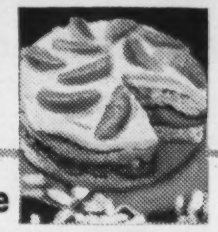
• •

CANADIAN chocolate gets around! Five ounces in the form of solid chocolate go into every prisoner of war parcel. Chocolate bars purchased by NAAFI are sold over the counter at canteens wherever Allied soldiers are fighting. Millions of bars go to Canadian servicemen in Britain and on the Western front through the canteens operated by the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus and the Canadian Legion War Services.

A hat as naive as "I love you" scrawled in chalk on a school slate, as worldly as a champagne cocktail. It is the 1945 Summer version of the hat worn by the smart young things of 1912. Bunches of cherries and clusters of pink cherry blossoms on black velvet ribbon garland the wide scoop-brimmed hat of fine natural-colored straw. By Hattie Carnegie.

Only 2 Tablespoons of sugar in this Luscious

MAGIC Orange Shortcake



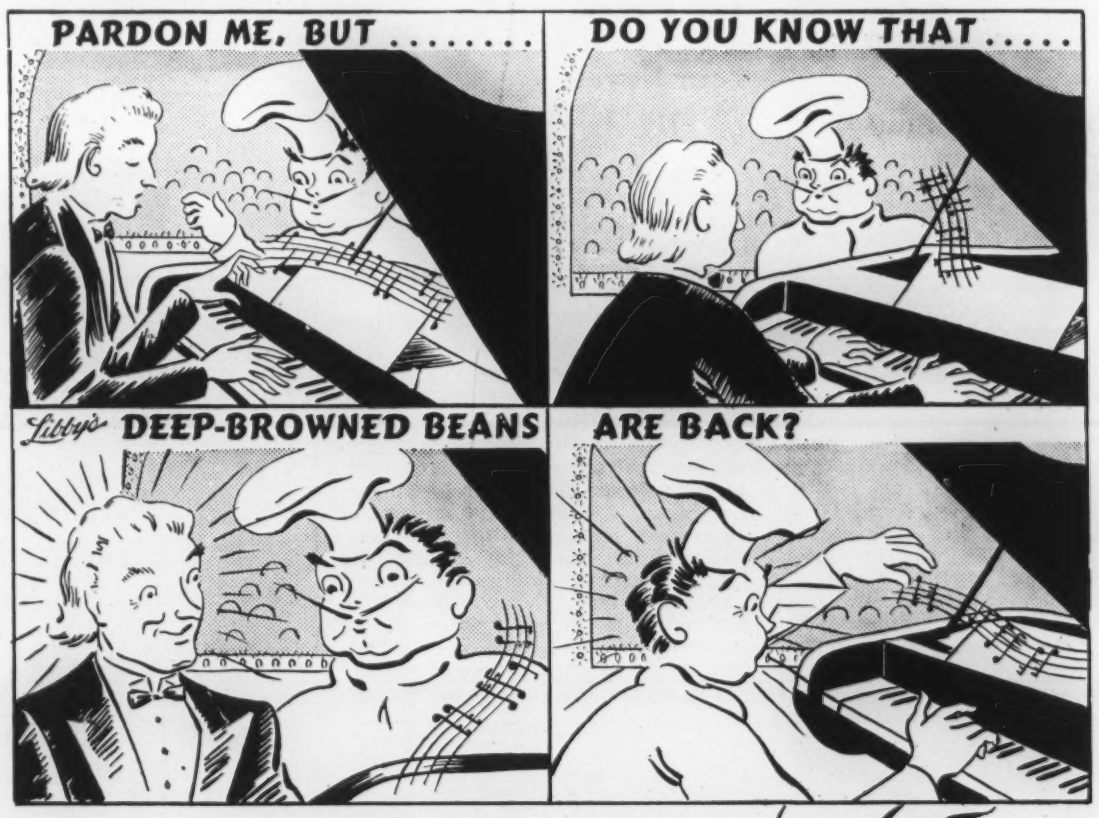
½ tsp. salt
2 tbs. sugar
2 cups pastry flour (or 1¾ cups bread flour)
3 tbs. shortening
About ¾ cup milk
4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
Orange sections (skinless)

Sift dry ingredients; cut in shortening till very fine; add milk to make soft dough. Turn dough onto floured board and shape into round cake about 1" thick. Bake in lightly greased layer-cake tin at 425°F. for 20-25 minutes. Split and butter while hot. Place whole sections of seedless oranges, between layers and top with

ORANGE SAUCE

Combine 1½ cups of orange sections halved with about ⅓ cup honey. Let stand in refrigerator for ½ hour or longer before pouring over shortcake. Serve with whipped cream, if desired.

MADE IN CANADA



Libby's Deep-Browned Beans are Back
Serve them to Your Family . . .
Soon!

Here's one meal you never have to worry about or fuss over. Nothing to do but heat, serve—and enjoy! Libby's chefs, using their exclusive process, have cooked every bean at uniform temperature to deep-browned, toothsome perfection.

- No hard beans at the top!
- No dry beans in the middle!
- No soft, mushy beans at the bottom!

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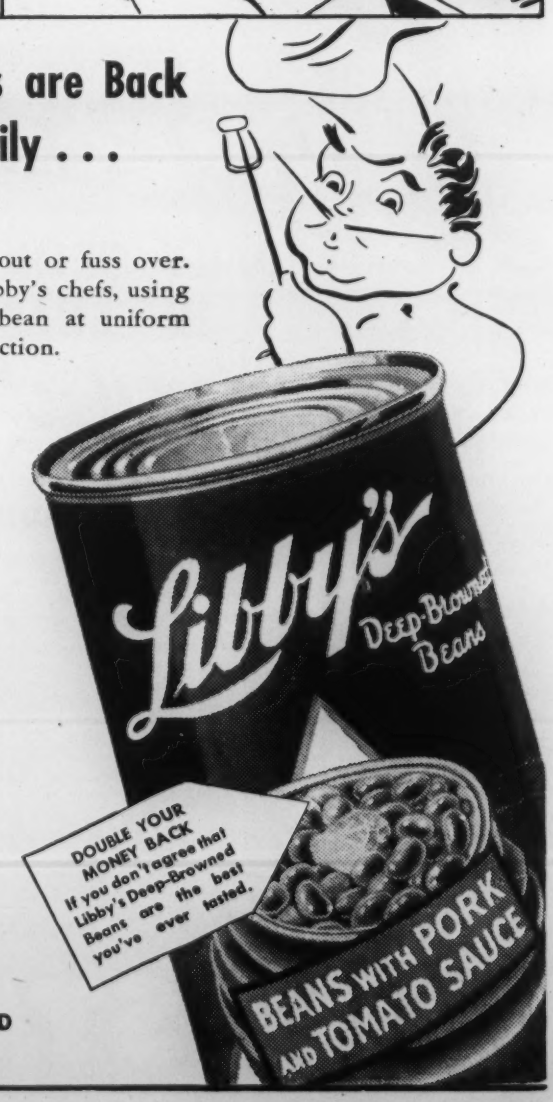
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February's Mood Indigo: a Change of Hat or Scene the Antidote

By CAY MOORE

I HAVE danced to the "Limehouse Blues", I have sung the "St. Louis Blues" but never, so help me, have I met so many with the February Blues. This annual bout of melancholy is as prevalent as sniffles and chapped hands. True, the snow is measled with dark puffs of smoke, and the mush underfoot has the consistency of the coal that isn't in our bins, but deep inside of our little souls something is moving like the yeast in a batch of dough.

This contagious disease can take any one of four forms. It can be mild or deadly. It can last two hours, three days, or a week. It can express itself in a desire to acquire a new hat or another woman's husband. In the male the common symptoms are that he forgets to come home at nights and growls at the little woman who slaves all day.

I consulted a doctor who claims that nature intended us to crawl into bed for the blizzard month of February and rest just like the wise old black bear does. A psychiatrist suggests that the body demands an outlet, either in the form of a trip around the world, seeking adventure (where or how he didn't say), or blowing off steam by standing in the middle of a large field and screaming. However, who can take a trip around the world—and who would want to waste a month in bed!

For the female patient who craves a new hat, go out and buy the silliest hat you can find—one with a mess of colored satin bows and giddy flowers. It is a much better tonic than virtuous vitamins for most women. For the career girl who is suffering from routine, just change your route downtown. Go out of the side-door of your house, walk down another street where you see different faces, bypass the Bay Street route and enjoy the sights on the Yonge Street car.

Now for the more deadly cases afflicted with a desire for globe-trotting. Take a trip. If the husband won't let you take a trip to Miami Beach or California, take the egg money and hop a train for Hamilton. The excitement of packing, the stampede at the Union Station and the anticipation of Hamilton, all have wonderful results.

If you have a darling who wants to take a trip with you go into a travel agency, get a bundle of scenic folders and, instead of washing the dishes that evening, sit with him in front of the hearth and plan that post-war trip. Everyone has a post-war plan to talk about—why not you? A trip like that usually takes a week's preparation at least, and that should be sufficient time to chase away those February Blues!

Among the sufferers of this remarkable disease we have a group of patients who dash about in search of knowledge. They want to master the Russian language at night-classes, study ballet or take up the art of bulb-growing. Whatever you want to do, go out and do it. If you want to go dancing every night and hubby wants to stay at home, take up skating—even if it kills you—and when you come home covered with bruises don't tell him how you got them.

Absent-Minded Male

When the February Blues hits the male of the species, the entire household is usually quarantined. Any wife recognizes the early symptoms when he forgets to get his hair cut, put on his tie, or absently cleans his teeth with soap and tries to work up a lather from toothpaste. The deadly characters are the snarling ones and the roaming variety. The remedy suggested is to insist that he attend a convention with the boys, or get plans for a pre-fabricated post-war house.

February Blues is a strange disease—much worse than the measles—and the attacks seem to get worse with age. All patients have that urge for travel, for adventure, and if you can't hit the South Sea Isles for a dose of biological fragrance—go to the movies and see Miss Lamour and her sarong.

Why Do Other People Snore?

By BRUCE McLAREN

A SNORE is the most hideous form of human expression I know of. It excites a strange and baffled fury in the sleepless listener. It must have brought many a marriage near to breaking-point. Yet doctors preserve a conspiracy of silence about it in their learned text-books.

Well, what is this strange half-human, half-animal reverberation that makes the door knobs rattle in sympathetic tremors in the dead of night?

Just a rhythmical fluttering of the soft palate and the uvula, that's all. They go up and they come down. Tension and relaxation. Crescendo when they go up, and diminuendo when they come down.

Tom-Tom Rhythm

Of course the snore varies in pitch and frequency. And it has rhythm. The rhythm of the tom-tom in the jungle that gives warning of disaster. Why does the soft palate thus rattle and jerk the gentle drooping uvula against the hard wall of the throat?

First of all, mouth-breathing. That's the immediate and precipitating cause. And what brings on mouth-breathing? Well, adenoids will in a child. And if adenoids are doing that they had better come out. If you sleep with your nose buried in the pillow, you will perforce breathe through your mouth and set your soft palate on the go like a wet blanket flapping in the wind.

If you lie on your back and gape like a fish, you'll make a noise like a sucking-pig. And snorers so convicted have been known to sew tennis balls to the back of their pyjamas to keep them sleeping sideways.

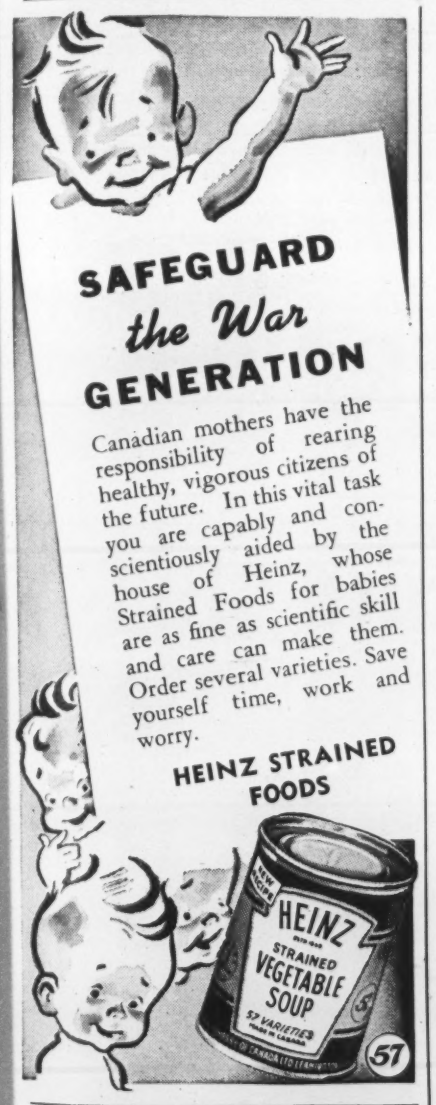
Any deformity in the nose that blocks the way will encourage mouth-breathing. If the partition between the two nostrils is bent, if the mucous membrane is congested—then mouth-breathing may come easier in sleep. Catarrh of the nose is an obvious snore-producer. And sinus trouble is another. Allergy has been dragged in to explain most troubles, and snoring has not escaped its net. But so far as I know, the psychologists haven't yet blamed the Oedipus complex—although the snore might be thought a good dodge to keep mother awake.

About one person in 10 is supposed to snore, but I do not pretend to know how this calculation was arrived at. Snoring is said to be uncommon between the ages of 10 and 30. But I am afraid that it is after the age of 20 that you become more aware of other people's deficiencies, especially if they are within snoring distance.

Somebody, by the way, has measured the noise a snore can make. Forty decibels have been recorded—the noise of a noisy office or a three-year-old car.

The cure is to scotch the cause. Fresh air will keep the mucous membranes sweet and smoothly running, so open the windows at night. Blow your nose just before going to sleep. Sleep on your side. Don't smoke too much in the evening. Lead that healthy life we all talk so much about and never practise. And if you sleep in the same room as someone else, encourage him or her to get to sleep first.

And if all these things don't help then ask your doctor to see if there is any local disorder of the nose that can be remedied.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MUSICAL EVENTS

"Children's Crusade" is Revived; Career of Campbell McInnes

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE writer has heard most of the performances of Gabriel Pierné's "Children's Crusade" that have been given in this city but none in the past reached such a pitch of exaltation as that under Sir Ernest MacMillan at Massey Hall last week. It is a work so deeply emotional, involving so many phases of effort, that it demands high efficiency in every detail. Last week this efficiency was present in a degree I have not before witnessed; mainly because all participants were local and there had been opportunity of unified rehearsal not before attainable.

"The Children's Crusade" is the first of three dramatic cantatas of a religious character composed by Pierné after a career as a composer of opera, ballet and pantomime. It dates from 1902 and the others which did not make so remarkable an impression were "The Infants of Bethlehem" (1907) and "St. Francis of Assisi" (1912). It owes much to the inspired text of the French poet Marcel Schwob; in a literary sense possibly the finest ever written for oratorio use. Pierné was born in 1863 and won the Prix de Rome in 1882. To those aware of his close association with the theatre the sincere religious feeling of "The Children's Crusade" may be surprising; but he had religious backgrounds. In 1890 he succeeded César Franck as organist at Ste. Clothilde, and remained there for eight years. His experience in opera and as a composer of incidental music for notable dramas by Rostand, Armand Silvestre and others undoubtedly influenced the form of "The Children's Crusade" and the brilliance of his instrumental scoring is not surprising when it is mentioned that at the time he composed it he was conductor of the Colonne Orchestra.

"The Children's Crusade" was first presented in Toronto about a decade after its premiere in Paris by Dr. A. S. Vogt with the Mendelssohn Choir, with a children's chorus from the public schools; but orchestra and soloists came from the United States, and Dr. Vogt had to present a work involving immense detail with no more than one or two full rehearsals. The same has been true of most performances until last week. The advantage of what might be termed a "self-contained" presentation was evident in the superb unity attained. Of course the production owed everything to Sir Ernest's intense emotional urge and profound grasp of detail. Nowhere have I witnessed more supreme exaltation than he attained in the finale. It was indescribably glorious.

The singing of "The Children's Crusade" is a long tradition with the Mendelssohn Choir, but this vear it had the co-operation of the best selected and trained children's chorus yet heard in Toronto; an achievement for which that distinguished instructor Emily Tedd was responsible. The Leslie Bell Women's Choir is also an organization of rare quality. The performance of T.S.O. in a most elaborate (sometimes too elaborate) score was superb, and the soloists revealed sincerity of utterance and almost flawless quality of intonation. As a Narrator in this and other works, the tenor William Morton's warm emotional tones and expressive. tasteful diction almost invariably give deep satisfaction. No imported soloists ever sang the roles of the children Alain and Alvs with more conviction and beauty of utterance than Frances James and Kathleen Busby. The ethereal tones of the latter are a beautiful memory. The baritone John Harcourt was remarkably distinguished in the sailor's legend of the stars and Lily McVeigh gave a most appealing rendering of the lament of a mother for her children.

Hatfield Recital

That Lansing Hatfield, the American baritone, is destined to a notable operatic career was evident in his recital at Eaton Audtorium last week. Though he was not in very good voice, its large and noble volume, finely controlled, and splendid declamation, gave high distinction to everything serious that he did. In lighter moments he was not so effective, but will perhaps acquire the sparkling graces required for some of the lighter treasures of ancient song. His rendering of "Il Lacerato Spirito" from "Simon Boccanegra", probably the noblest of all Verdi's arias for low voice, was literally superb in dramatic feeling which brought forth the agony of the number. He also gave a rendering of "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser" which proved that he would make a very fine Wolfram. His excellence lies at present in the graver and more passionate phases of song. One has not heard a rendering of Schubert's "Doppelganger" that conveyed a deeper sense of mystery and his rendering of Schumann's "Dedication" had rare passionate qualities.

Eby and Bedford

The Canadian two-piano team, Evelyn Eby and Reginald Bedford again delighted listeners at their appearance at the T.S.O.'s "Pop" concert last week. Piquancy of phrasing and exquisite response marked their share in Saint-Saens' inimitably delightful "Carnival of Animals" which stands alone among descriptive, humorous compositions. It is diabolically clever at all times. In this and many other compositions, notably Vaughan-Williams' "Suite of English Folk Songs" Ettore Mazzoleni's brilliant analytic method and infinite grace of expression were completely demonstrated.

J. Campbell McInnes

Many throughout Canada have been sorry to learn of the death of J. Campbell McInnes. The service he rendered to the musical life of Toronto alone in the decade after the last war when he had become a permanent resident could hardly be overestimated. Though of Scottish descent he was Lancashire by birth and was at first engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1895 his ambitions led him to enter the Royal College of Music and from the outset the magnificent quality of his baritone voice was recognized. He pursued vocal studies under three of the greatest instructors of that period, Sir Charles Santley, William Shakespeare of London and Bouhy of Paris, teacher of many operatic celebrities. When in 1899 he gave his first vocal recital in St. James's Hall it was realized that he was not only a singer of rare natural endowment but a thorough musician and unique in his mastery of cultured English diction. There has probably been no greater master of the art of phrasing than was Campbell McInnes in his prime; and his early song recitals in company with Graham Peel, composer and pianist, won favor throughout Britain.

Prior to the outbreak of the first world war he held a foremost position as soloist at the great British festivals, and was especially associated with Bach Choirs of London and Oxford. He became recognized as probably the finest living exponent of the role of Christus in the "St. Matthew Passion", a role he frequently sang in Germany as well as England. When war broke out in 1914 he enlisted as a private but on the formation of the Royal Air Force was transferred to its administrative staff and sent to Canada under Col. Hoare. He became well known socially in Toronto but did no singing. After demobilization he decided to settle here and was introduced to the public by the late Dr. H. A. Fricker, who had known him well in connection with the Leeds Festivals. His first recital was a revelation of beautiful mastery.

The chief service McInnes rendered between 1920 and 1930 was in initiating Canadians to the real loveliness of Bach. Up to that period Bach had been represented by organ works and piano transcriptions frequently ponderous and inefficiently played. For many sincere music lovers Bach was something of a bore. McInnes gave for the first time in this country lovely vocal cantatas like "Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring" and "Sheep May Safely Graze"; he produced Bach's lighter choral works like "The Coffee Cantata" and some of his oratorios. Sir Ernest MacMillan would never have produced "St. Matthew Passion" at the time he did had there not been available the co-operation of McInnes as Christus and another English singer Alfred Heather, (who

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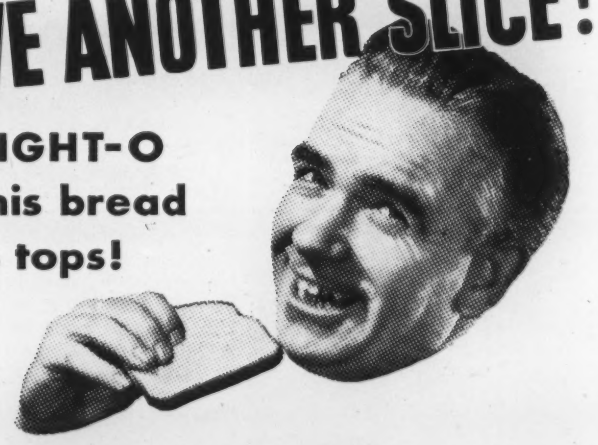

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had been tenor at Westminster Abbey) as Narrator. They helped to set the standards for what has become an annual event. McInnes continued to sing Christus until 1937 and though by that time his tones had lost their beauty, it was an education for younger singers to study the nobility of his style and phrasing. Of late years he has been using his unsurpassed knowledge of the art of English diction in a very good cause;—teaching divinity students to speak wth clarity and distinction.

FILM AND THEATRE

The Screen's Current Obsession Appears To Be Obstetrics

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I'M BEGINNING to feel more and more that pregnancy is a private affair and that its continuous exploitation on the screen is becoming a long embarrassing bore. The state that our parents and grandparents used to refer to guardedly as a delicate condition is now being treated in the movies with a mixture of delicacy and showmanship that reminds one—to borrow a parallel from Mr. H. G. Wells—of an elephant trying to pick up a pin with his trunk.

The screen has a variety of approaches to the subject of pregnancy. Sometimes the news is broken with a solemnity and breathlessness that approximates annunciation. Sometimes (as in "Winged Victory") the prospective mother makes the announcement, but does it in such shy oblique terms—(e.g. "Didn't you think the baby on the screen was cute?") that the prospective father is left completely in the dark, though a million people all over the country get the point instantly. (Just to make sure they do, the heroine goes over it three times.) Sometimes, as in "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo", the Abashed Approach is followed by the Cute Development—the prospective father, who has shown himself impervious to hints, is finally handed the announcement notification while on a training flight, and the plane is immediately put into a Rock-a-bye-baby roll. Occasionally, however, (see, "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek") the situation is treated with wild, raucous whoops of laughter. The latter approach, though noisy, is probably less trying to audience nerves than any that has been invented so far.

There are two sequences in particular which I have made up my mind to walk out on whenever they appear on the screen. One is the bit where three army wives get together for a touching obstetrical gossip. The other is the one where the prospective father on hearing the news first eases his wife into an armchair and then rushes off for a glass of water. (This was a sure laughgetter the first twenty or thirty times it was used but audiences recently have been reacting apathetically.)

The only explanation for this continuous obsession with obstetrics is that producers these days are too busy making pictures to get around to seeing them. If they went to the movies themselves they could hardly fail to realize what a beating the subject of pregnancy has been taking on the screen in recent months. They might even try a brand-new and dazzlingly commonplace approach, in which the prospective mother says, "You know, the way things are fixing, I believe we're going to have a baby" and the prospective father answers, "Gee that's great! Hope it turns out to be a boy."

Freshman Attitude

Another thing that is becoming increasingly irritating in current war pictures is the excessive boyish spirits displayed by the participants. It may be that boys facing the possibility of death by fragmentation still behave in this effervescent fashion; but I find it a little hard to believe. The war after all has been going on for over five years and most people recognize by this time, if only by hearsay, that it isn't the sort of experience to be entered into in the spirit of a freshman initiation. Nearly all these scenes strike one as either false or embarrassingly contrived. The sacrifice of youth is a matter for tears, but not for tears of sentiment, pre-valued at the box-office.

"Winged Victory", to come down to cases, runs for well over two hours and might to advantage have been cut to half that length. Chastened of its sentimental clichés it would have been a valuable and brilliantly documented study in the training and hardening of air-force recruits. As it is most of its best material is buried under sentimental irrelevancies. A foreword notes that all the actors who appear in "Winged Victory" are enlisted men. It is unfortunate that the material should have been consistently arranged to turn them right back into actors.

• •

A Revival or a Resuscitation?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOME years ago a local group put on a deadpan version of a Victorian melodrama whose name I have forgotten. In fact all I can remember of it now is one memorable exit line—"Let us now go out to the stable and look at the cattle."

"Romance" doesn't go quite that far back. But something about its stately dramaturgy and the rather desperate contrivance in its entrance and exit lines seems to relate it to that early period. Actually it was first produced in 1915, ran for months and months, and has been endlessly revived on English-speaking stages all over the world. All in all it has scored a remarkable triumph for what could never in the first place have been anything but a remarkably bad play. While it hasn't quite reached the stage where it could be produced as deadpan comedy, it is dangerously close to it—so close in fact that the Reverend Thomas Armstrong's moral dilemma in the last act kept the audience in an almost continuous titter. (The play, in case you're interested, is a sort of high-class inversion of "Sadie Thompson" with the fanatical clergyman strangely high-lighted as a romantic lover.)

Elissa Landi as Mme. Cavallini the Italian diva, gave a glittering and assured performance. It may not be entirely a matter for congratulation that the star's best performance so far was evoked by her most dubious play, but at any rate it held "Romance" together until the final act. Bram Nossen as the diva's ageing benefactor managed to keep his dignity throughout; but Alexander Kirkland as the saintly young clergyman had from first to last the unhappy air of a man unable to understand how he had ever got himself into such a hell of a fix. In the end his apocalyptic speeches seemed to be too much for Mr. Kirkland, and his final embrace of Miss Landi was less like the passionate grip of a lover than the clutch of a drowning man.

In spite of its handsome period production, "Romance" struck one not so much as a revival as a painful exercise in artificial resuscitation.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Ellen Elliott: Twenty-Five Years in Field of Canadian Literature

By ANN FOSTER

WE IMAGINE that if Mr. Philip Wylie, well-known author of Generation of Vipers" were looking around for a woman who did *not* fit into any of the unsavory categories in which he places so many American women, one of the most outstanding would be Ellen Elliott of Macmillan's in Canada. And — if everyone were like Miss Elliott—Dale Carnegie would have had no need to write his famous best-seller. Economically independent of any mere male since she was eighteen, Ellen Elliott is neither "vampire," "leech," "clinging vine," nor "moron," and has always won friends and influenced people. She has inspired many a wilting author to greater heights of achievement, and has often influenced her company to assist in a sound and practical way by publishing their books. Because of her own inherent modesty, her unfailing interest in people and her sometimes startling frankness combined always with a certain sensitive discretion and utter trustworthiness, she has friends, both men and women, all over Canada. Her especial friend however, is Sally, her cocker spaniel who, ten years old, can sniff out a manuscript a mile away and is a good judge of both literature and authors, having strong likes and dislikes in both directions.

Younger in spirit and outlook than many a teen-age girl today, Ellen Elliott will, in March, celebrate her twenty-fifth year with the Macmillan Company of Canada working in what she considers "one of the most interesting and enjoyable creative fields in the world!" Her years with Macmillan's, from the time she first entered the doors as a girl still in her teens fresh out from England, until today when she assumes full charge of all publishing departments, have been crammed with as much hard work, fun and interest as any one woman could well manage.

A great deal of the fun and interest have been on account of her own inexhaustible capacity for finding humor, and often drama, in everything about her, whatever the job at hand might be. Those who have heard her speak on her various nation-wide lecture tours will agree that Ellen Elliott can get out of life the last drop of essence and, in her inimitable fashion, will hand it over to others with rare imaginaton and unbounded glee: "See what I found today—last month—this week—it's just a little thing, but see how the damn thing shines!"

Born in Eastleigh, Hampshire, England, Ellen Elliott, according to her mother, was an "objectionable child, but as bright as a button." Ellen herself agrees as to the brightness. She started school at three-and-a-half. Her teacher wrote her name in an exercise book and told Ellen to copy it. "Nellie Elliott" were the words that stared up at her. And while she was unable to read, she knew that they did not correspond to the name which her father had written for her which read "*Ellen* Elliott." She looked at her teacher with a winning, albeit stubborn smile, and said, "That is not my name, so I will not write it down!"

It was not surprising that the child grew into a young woman with a mind of her own who, at seventeen, passed her Senior Oxford Local Examinations with honors, a distinction in English, and a University of London Matriculation Exemption. She had always wanted to be a teacher of handicrafts and physical training and now excelled in both.

With all the expectations in the world, Ellen stepped into the Royal Naval and Marine Orphanage at Portsmouth, where she was to teach. She was met by the head of the Orphanage, a woman "straight out of Dickens' world," and a group of eager and lonely youngsters.

The Chaplain of the Orphanage was a salty, seafaring man who had but lately retired off a ship. His idea of God was not unmixed with the tang of the ocean still in his veins. Taking the orphans to service on a Sunday morning was an event. Other ecclesiastical dignitaries might offer worship and deliver sermons in profound and obsequious manner. But not this chaplain. He rolled up the steps of his pulpit with a sailor's gait, boomed out his sermons as if giving orders from the bridge, and swayed from side to side as if weathering a gale when joining his congregation in the Psalms. The little orphans below, attended by Miss Elliott, swayed to and fro in unison with the Mariner Messenger of God, until the entire church looked as if it were—in very truth—sailing the ocean wave.

"Last of the Elliotts"

Even with this inducement to stay at the orphanage, however, Ellen left after a year, to teach a class of boys aged twelve to fourteen. They thought they were going to take "Nellie" for a ride, and made great headway in their ambitions—in the classroom. But "Nellie" made up for it when she got them outside. They were unaware their pretty blonde teacher was also expert at physical training, and the "drill" she gave them was not only an eye-opener, but a severe nerve and muscle test for the entire class. Their admiration for "Nellie" skyrocketed, and she never had any more trouble after that—in or out—of the classroom.

Then Ellen's father, the last of the Elliotts left in England, decided to come to Canada and make his fortune. The rest of the men of the family had all made their fortunes in different countries, and the "last of the Elliotts" decided to do likewise. His wife and daughter accompanied him. Mr. Elliott died shortly after his arrival in Canada, but meanwhile Ellen had decided, if not to make a fortune, at least to keep herself independent. She went to the then named "Ontario Women's Employment Agency" and applied for a job. But *not* a teaching job. She'd already had enough of that to last a lifetime. She was offered the only

Philip Mangone buttons a pale grey wool coat from asymmetric neckline to hem, and repeats the treatment in the back, which latter does not open, however. White pique piping.

"this morning he sent me flowers"
280 Park Avenue
Thursday
Dearest Nathalie:
The Simms' party last night was wonderful. Am so pleased with myself for having been using Dorothy Gray Extra Rich Skin Cream regularly — and Dorothy Gray Masque Frappé just before I dressed... Jeff said being with me made him the envy of every man there (so silly, but I love it)...

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Dorothy Gray Extra Rich Skin Cream . . . super-rich and lubricating for extremely dry, parched skin. Hastens the return of softness and smoothness to your weather-dried complexion. Helps overcome flaky roughness. Jar $1.25 and $2.25. Dorothy Gray Masque Frappé . . . cool, tingly masque that seems to light up dull, tired skin . . . helps it glow with freshness and clarity. Jar, $2.50.

FROM THE FIFTH AVENUE SALON OF

Dorothy Gray

AND AT THE BEST COSMETIC COUNTERS

vacant position they had, "A junior position in a publishing house." Ellen powdered her nose, straightened her hat, and marched up the steps of Macmillan's. She was signed on as assistant to the President's secretary. Her penchant for outspokenness, however, resulted in her later transference to the library where she might address rows of educational books in any manner best suited to herself without fear of reprimand. She proved invaluable to the educational department in general, for few people knew the intricacies of the English school books then being brought out from the Old Country, as Ellen knew them.

Famous Writers

It was not long before Hugh Eayrs became President and, admiring people "with guts enough to stand up for themselves," he had Ellen transferred from the library to his own domain where she became his secretary. "But," admonished Mr. Eayrs, "you must learn shorthand in a month!" Ellen learned shorthand in a month. She says she pulled some terrific boners during the first few months, but Mr. Eayrs was always patient to a degree. It was not long before she was right in harness and, with the business growing by leaps and bounds, an assistant was procured for her and later on, another assistant. Mr. Eayrs, always vitally interested in Canadian writers, was publishing such people as Mazo de la Roche, W. H. Blake, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, Ned Pratt and others, and everyone of Ellen Elliott's days were filled with episodes, interviews, work and delight —so much so, that even an early "adventure in marriage" could not keep her from her desk.

Drama About Them

Since those days, much water has run, sometimes tumbled, under the publishing bridge in Canada. Perhaps the greatest change at Macmillan's was the death of Hugh Eayrs. Robert Huckvale, now President, is "one of the kindest and most considerate men to work for, and has been a continual tower of strength" according to Miss Elliott who, since Mr. Eayrs' death, has taken so much added responsibility on to her shoulders. "The success that has attended Canadian book publishing the last few years is something which Hugh Eayrs had always dreamed about and predicted!" she avers.

In speaking about the young Canadian writers of today, Ellen Elliott says that so many of them fail to see the dramatic quality in the people around their own back yards and therefore fail. She believes however, that Canadian writing is improving. "The calibre of the manuscripts coming in to us today is, generally speaking, on a higher level," she says, "and if the interest in books now shown in this country is sustained after the war it will be an encouragement to our writers. Let us hope then, that Canadian novels, by and large, will lift themselves out of their present parochialism, and become more mature in emotion and in technique, as some of them, indeed, have already done."

Story Behind Publishing

Even when, as now, she is travelling from end to end of Canada for her company, she still finds time to read many books. Some of her trips have been lecture tours, when she delights in giving the story behind publishing. "I believe that if people in remote country districts could have the opportunity to talk about and discuss the personalities that stand behind the literature of their country, it would not only widen their own interest and reading, but would uncover new talent for Canada."

It is just this story behind publishing which so fascinates Miss Elliott, and which has kept her at her desk during the years of greatest expansion of Canadian literature.

"There's nothing else in the world I'd rather do," she says, sitting at peace in her exceedingly attractive office, "except be Gracie Fields. I love singing comic songs, and have always wanted to be Gracie. If I could ever do with one Canadian publication, what Gracie does with one song, I'd go to my grave—that is, after *another* 25 years—in peace!"

Any sombre-tinted author who has ever been interviewed by Ellen Elliott and regaled with a spontaneous outburst of some music hall ditty in marvellously affected cockney, must agree that she comes close second to Gracie. Being hopeful authors, however, they prefer her in the publishing business.

Forty Women of Paris

By ROBIN DUFF

London.

BACK in London, after three months in Paris, one gives thanks for buildings and lifts that are allowed to work.

It's good to find cigarettes in the shops, powdered eggs, the margarine ration, bread and potatoes unrationed, meals in cafés without tickets, laundries with soap and coal—above all, hot water.

To keep a log stove burning in Paris for a week costs $40 if you can find the logs. A horse-drawn cab will take you a mile for $15 if you argue. Tea changes hands at $70 a pound.

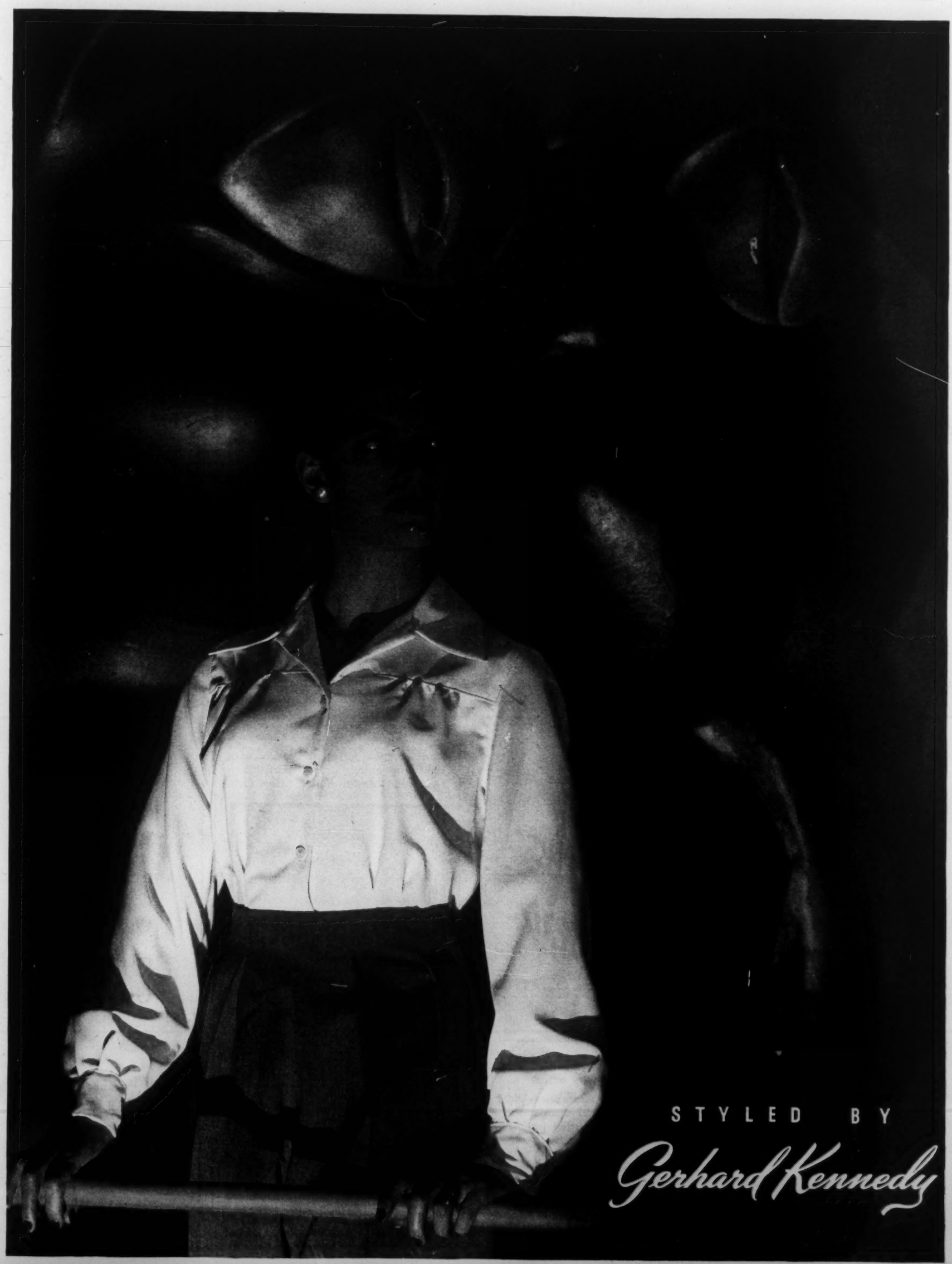
Political parties in Paris, nearly all of the moderate Left, are starting to merge. Women are studying them, because for the first time they have the vote.

When 40 women were canvassed for their opinions a few days ago 20 named Britain as their finest ally, 20 said the United States.

Their main aim for the moment—enough food and clothing, some warmth, and the biggest possible war effort for France. After the war they want work for all, old age pensions on a reasonable scale, and strong armed forces.

With 3,000,000 men in Germany as prisoners and forced laborers, and the armed forces not allowed to vote, women should be in the majority at the elections by about 4,000,000.

They are full of sound common sense, but lack of news has not helped them to follow the war. Of the canvassed, 20 said that the Hungarian navy was destroyed in 1940; ten said it was "badly damaged"; ten told the questioner to look at the map.



CONCERNING FOOD

The Lordly Spud, Maligned and Praised, Comes into Its Own

By JANET MARCH

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board "Consumer's News" for February shows that in some ways the people of Canada have been good children lately about their meals. According to a very fine chart, which almost anyone can understand, we are using a lot more tomato and citrus fruits, more vegetables, eggs, poultry, beef and milk, and less butter, sugar and potatoes than before the war. This news about the potato was a surprise, for that vegetable was for a long time largely blamed for expanding waistlines and so ignored by a lot of people. Since we all became so nutrition-minded, and have been assured countless times that we need three servings of vegetables every day, one of which is a potato preferably modestly clothed in its skin, a crown of virtue had been hastily placed on the spud.

Those of us who hop nervously on and off the bathroom scales have pretty well accepted the fact that there are better ways of making that new slinky pencil line rayon model hang right than by cutting down on potatoes. This stand, taken by the nutritionists, has been the greatest help to the housekeeper particularly in the winter, for till the potato was moved into the daily "must" column along with orange juice and milk, she used to rack her brains quite often to think up what possible two vegetables she could produce which she could afford and the family would like. All too often everyone in the house agreed with Ogden Nash about the parsnip—

"The parsnip children, I repeat,
Is simply an anemic beet.
Some people call the parsnip edible;
Myself, I find this claim incredible."

There is usually one turnip hater in every house, and even that old chestnut about carrots making hair curl is not likely to make everyone cheer when the old rooty sort kept from last summer puts in an appearance. Cabbage, cauliflower and brussels sprouts smell pretty horrible, and really the potato is the best loved of the lot. There are a lot of things you can do with them too, although restaurants seldom seem to try anything but mashed or fried.

Scalloped Potatoes

5 medium potatoes
3 cups of milk
1 slice of onion chopped finely
Salt
Pepper
Flour

Peel and slice the potatoes and put a layer in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and shake a sprinkling of flour from the flour sifter on each layer. Repeat until the dish is full being sure to use a generous amount of pepper. Sprinkle the chopped onion over the top layer and pour on the milk. You may have to add a little more milk while cooking as potatoes seem to vary as to the amount of liquid they use up while cooking. Cook in a slow oven, about 325, for an hour to an hour and a quarter.

Stuffed Baked Potatoes

8 medium sized potatoes
½ cup of milk
2 tablespoons of butter
Salt and Pepper
Cayenne

Bake the potatoes gently not letting their skins get hard by cooking them too fast. Then cut off their tops and scrape out the inside with a teaspoon and put in a large bowl. Mash with the potato masher and add the milk, butter and salt and pepper to taste. When the mixture is smooth and fluffy, like good mashed potatoes, re-fill the skins, sprinkle the tops with a little cayenne and reheat in the oven. These potatoes can be got ready in the morning and then just be re-heated for dinner or, with the addition of a couple of strips of bacon, they make a fine luncheon or supper dish for the children.

Two vegetables in one dish are a good idea these days when dishwashing is a problem, so try this one.

Potatoes and Tomatoes

6 cooked potatoes
2 cups of canned tomatoes
2 teaspoons of salt
Black pepper
2 teaspoons of sugar
2 tablespoons of chopped onion
1 cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of flour

Cut the potatoes up and put them in layers in a buttered baking dish sprinkling each layer with salt and pepper and a little of the onion. Heat the tomatoes and stir in the flour mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water, and cook till the tomatoes thicken. Then pour on the tomato, cover with the grated cheese and brown in the oven.

Potatoes With Cheese

6 medium potatoes
½ cup of milk
Pepper and Salt
1 tablespoon butter
Top of bottle of milk
½ cup of grated cheese

Boil the potatoes and mash them, adding the milk and butter and salt and pepper. Pile the mashed potato in a baking dish. Whip the top of the milk bottle—this can be done if you only take the topmost part of the top—mix in the grated cheese and spread this mixture over the mound of mashed potato. Brown in the oven.

French cerise safety pin print with front wrap sarong draped skirt drawn and tied through black faille belt.

Challis in rose and blue ribbon pattern. Skirt slightly full, casual blouse top. Both New York designs.

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Made in Canada 114

M-m-m, you bet they're good—they are Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans! Cut in even lengths for appearance and convenience, each tender bit of golden beauty is fresh and crisp and tempting. On any table, Green Giant Brand GoldenWax Beans are the centre of interest—the target for all eyes.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Johnny the Gurkha Always Has Been a Superb Fighting Man

By IAN BEGBIE

THE seventh Gurkha V.C. of this war was awarded a short time ago.

To the British Army the Gurkha is "Johnny"—that tough little brown man from the mountains of Nepal. It is a nickname bestowed out of respect, admiration and affection, and Johnny Gurkha fully reciprocates these feelings towards his British comrades.

How have the Gurkhas won this esteem? In the first place they come from the free and independent State of Nepal, in the Himalayas. We fought them many years ago, but they were never conquered.

They are not natives of India, and though some 40 battalions of them served in the Gurkha Brigade in the last war they had no need to do so. But they are, first and last, fighting men. As a matter of honor they enlist, generation after generation. They are absolutely fearless, physically tough, ignore pain and yet possess a keen sense of humor. One might call them the Cockneys of the East.

I JOINED the Sixth Gurkha Rifles on the North-West Frontier in 1922. My very first morning the alarm was sounded. In a little under an hour my company, in full Service equipment, was in position up a hill four miles away, having travelled at the double and walked alternately over a shingly river bed. It proved to be a false alarm and I thought gratefully of strolling back easily. Not a bit of it. We returned even faster lest the whole business was a trap! Believe me, you will never see a Gurkha lounging around, even off parade.

Once a lump of rock from a hillside fell on a man's head. He was taken to a hospital and at midday the surgeon operated, removing a square inch of his forehead bone. At 5 p.m. the M.O. on duty found his bed empty; he was eventually run to earth outside the tent, watching convalescents playing cards. After a ticking off he was asked if he were not in pain.

"No, Huzoor," he replied indifferently, "but my neck is a little stiff."

A GURKHA battalion was entraining for the front at a wayside station. A guard slammed a compartment door. Young Dan Bahadur Thapa, who had never seen a train before, was clinging to the doorjamb. What was left of his thumb was just pulp.

A doctor said he must go to hospital.

"You mean I may not go to fight with my brothers because of this trifling injury? But it is my left hand, and not my trigger finger."

The M.O. was adamant.

Suddenly Dan Bahadur whipped out his kukri, placed his left hand against the jamb and sliced off the injured thumb.

"Now may I go, Sahib?" he asked triumphantly.

That is a true story.

I wondered how the plucky little Gurkhas would face up to modern conditions of warfare. The seven V.C.s give the answer.

• •

A YOUNG MAN RETURNING

YOU who were born in the hills
Of the hills' own sweetness,
Climbed higher.

You who were part of the storm
And the hill-clouds' fleetness
Flew higher—

You who were born to woodsmoke
And that smoke's high blueness
Rose higher—

Than smoke, or the hills, or the clouds,
In mechanical trueness
Higher, oh higher
You fashioned a pyre.

Now is the time of returning.
The earth draws nigher.
How now shall these swamps
(Or our fields, or the hills, or the peaks!)
Hold those ashes of burning,
Fill your wings of desire,
Serve the scope of your strength and your fire?

EMILY LEAVENS

THE CALL TO JOY

SO MANY stately men and wise
Afflict this weary town.
They walk with disapproving eyes
They wear a constant frown.
So few and faint the merry men
Who say Good Morn to life,
Dance on the cockatrice's den
And take the world to wife.

The children know the way of it.
They laugh in spite of Hell,
While elder folk with lesser wit
Mad fears can scarcely quell.
And Oh, the weight of their advice
Bears down the gladsome soul,
Like twenty tons of Arctic ice
On one sweet-flaming coal.

I've heard about the starry place
Where many mansions be
Lighted with everlasting grace
Brave with felicity.
No talk of victories or defeats,
No grim adviser's stare,
Hop-Scotch designs on golden streets
And children laughing there!

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Karsh Series

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Philip Murray, who succeeded John L. Lewis as president of the C.I.O. in 1940, goes much deeper than the issue which plunged labor into civil war in 1935—the battle between the A. F. of L. principle of organizing workers according to skills and crafts, and the C.I.O. method of organizing all workers into one big union for each industry. Green, while one of the earliest sponsors of labor legislation, such as minimum wage, workingmen's compensation and old age insurance, does not believe workers can obtain relief through political action; he holds that differences between labor and employers are strictly industry's private business, to be solved directly through collective bargaining. In effect, he opposes intervention by government, either for or against labor, as foreign to the "American way". In this sense he might be called the defender of individual enterprise in the labor field.

The more astute Philip Murray, fully realizing that labor as a separate party has never exercised any real influence in the U.S. political field, was quick to realize that the C.I.O.'s Political Action Committee could be held as a powerful club over the heads of the straight-line parties.

Both Green and Murray came into conflict with labor's "bully-boy", John L. Lewis, and the feud between Murray and Lewis raised the question of Communistic control of the C.I.O. It is significant that, while Murray, for the war's duration at least, has promised the C.I.O.'s all-out support of Roosevelt's policies, he has nonetheless told American industry it must produce full employment after the war—or face socialism. And it looks as if the Administration is laying the groundwork for something of the kind—with the recent firing of Jesse Jones as head of the Commerce Department and handing over this post to Henry A. Wallace, who would have been re-elected Vice-President, if the C.I.O. had had the final say.

VOGUE SAYS wear a suit with a touch of dignity and more than a touch of twinkle. We translate "twinkle" into a striped bicycle sailor, and a be-ruffled blouse . . . both multi-coloured as a map! Gay company for a soft little suit of Jaunty Navy.

EATON'S

Stress on Exports Is Britain's Best Plan

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There is still strong dissension in Britain on postwar economic Policy. One section of opinion holds that the nation should continue as a great international trader. The other says it should aim at a more self-sufficient economy.

Mr. Layton believes it is obvious that Britain must export on a large scale.

The issue will be largely determined at the next election.

London.

IN BRITAIN, as the end of the European war seems to approach with accelerated speed, there is a major dissension on the issue of which economic things should come first in the reconstruction period. The cleavage appears most obviously in the difference of opinion over exports.

There is a section of belief which holds that exports should have so high a priority that their production should take precedence over the production of goods which the people may regard as necessities for their own consumption to support a reasonable standard of living. Opposed to it is the view that the importance of exports has been grossly exaggerated, and that the first objective must be the provision of the things of which the people have been deprived in wartime.

It is possible to argue the merits of the two cases on purely economic grounds as they appear immediately.

It can be argued, for the one side, that Britain cannot support a reasonable standard of living over the long term unless she possesses a continuous spring of foreign exchange, for she is not self-supporting in many things. In this analysis, every export, which is largely an export of skill, redoubles its cost in materials, labor, finance and plant by the command which it gives over the produce of an oversea country. This way, it can be claimed, there is a virtuous circle, in which increased exports yield the means to further increased exports, the process progressively increasing the standard of living.

It can also be argued, for the other side, that there is economic wastage in the concentration of production on export goods whose final result is to enable the bringing into the country of commodities which could better have been produced there in the first place. This argument defines itself as the economic division of production, and has perhaps rather more to support it than its opponents admit.

Political Cleavage

But these opinions are not merely expressions of academic divergence on matters of economic theory. There has long been a political cleavage between those who see Britain's future in terms of a great international trading nation, with an economy based upon her service to overseas countries and her consequent ownership of a call upon their resources, and those who point to the scope for the development of British resources in such matters as agriculture and who argue that the prejudice (and interest) of the "internationalists" has developed an extremely susceptible and perverted economy in Britain. In general, the political direction of the "export or

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Reconversion to be Postponed

By P. M. RICHARDS

EVEN if the war in Europe ends soon, meaning within the next few months, the large-scale reconversion of industry to peace purposes, it now appears, is likely to be postponed until the ending of the Pacific war. This forecast is based on the assumption that Canada follows the reconversion lead of the United States. If correct, it is full of significance for business, government, social agencies and the public generally since it involves the retiming and no doubt some reconstitution of plans already drawn for industry, for job-making, for social welfare and for consumer purchasing.

An important effect is that it postpones the day of possible mass unemployment but further increases the public debt and the burden of carrying charges. Not the least item, it intensifies the problems of inflation prevention (which have lately become more difficult and pressing) by postponing the day when the supply of consumer goods is sufficient to absorb the current purchasing power. It means that consumer items such as automobiles, home equipment (refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, etc.) and new homes themselves will be unavailable for quite a while longer.

Until recently U.S. and Canadian business had been counting on a sizable measure of demobilization right after victory in Europe, but two factors have changed the prospect. One is the lesson of the recent Rundstedt offensive, which proved that the Allies could be seriously mistaken about the adequacy of their munitions supplies. The other, the new factor, is a decision by the high command of the U.S. army and navy that American armies now fighting in Europe must be re-equipped with the newest and most powerful weapons when they are sent to fight the Japs after Germany's defeat. Also proposed is a substantial expansion of U.S. shipbuilding. Construction of merchant vessels is to be increased sharply and there is talk of a "new navy" for the Pacific.

May Not Do Much Before U.S.

The story was published the other day by the alert and reliable *Wall Street Journal*. While, of course, it does not apply to Canada, and while Canada is not expected to send as relatively large forces to the Pacific, the closeness of our wartime relationship with the United States and our desire to keep that relationship close after the war will, we may reasonably assume, restrain us from doing much reconverting ahead of our neighbor.

Here's the new situation, as seen by the *Wall Street Journal*: Prior to V-E Day, U.S. war production schedules will continue so tight as to prevent practically all preliminary steps—such as acquisition of new tools—looking to increased civilian production. War order cutbacks immediately after V-E Day will free enough manpower, materials and facilities to start the tooling-up job, but not enough for immediate production of peacetime products of any consequence. In the first four to six months after the end of the German war, military orders will begin to decline and the resulting slack in the production machine will be employed to turn out certain of the most essential civilian goods. It will not be until the end of the Jap war that large-scale reconversion and production of peacetime products will be possible.

The land forces to be employed in the Pacific after Germany's defeat, the *Journal* continues, will be very much larger than had been anticipated six or seven months ago. They will fight in China and the Japanese home islands. It is not contemplated that these troops will take equipment they are now using in Europe to the Pacific. Re-equipping these armies will be a large production job and will result in some duplication of war equipment. But, according to high U.S. officials, it will shorten the Japanese war by giving U.S. troops the advantage of the latest improvements in weapons. The transfer of heavy equipment from Europe to the Pacific it is contended, would place a tremendous burden on transport. Time can be saved by shipping directly from U.S. factories. Also some of the weapons used effectively in battling Germany would not be well suited to conditions in the Pacific.

Sharp About-Face in Planning

On the shipbuilding side of the production picture, a major addition to the U.S. Navy is reported to be under consideration. If present plans are adopted, construction of fighting ships will continue at a high level for a long time to come.

All this represents a sharp about-face in reconversion planning, point out the *Wall Street Journal*. Under the plans of Donald Nelson, who was succeeded last summer as W.P.B. head by J. A. Krug, it was anticipated that U.S. industry would be permitted to prepare for reconversion—get in the necessary tools—before V-E Day. At that time, the army was forecasting that its war orders would be cut back at least 40 per cent, probably more, at the end of the German war. A cut of this size in military production would have freed enough manpower, materials and facilities for substantial reconversion immediately. It is now said there is no chance that such a program can be carried out. Military needs are expected to tax production to the maximum until V-E Day. Then the most to be expected would be release of enough labor, materials and facilities to start getting ready for reconversion. It is suggested that it may be necessary for some government agency, probably the W.P.B., to say what is to be produced first and to allocate that production.

At present, $65 billions of war production has been scheduled in the U.S. for this year, compared with a 1944 output of 63.7 billions. The $65 billions does not take into account the new naval or merchant shipbuilding plans.

A.T.S. Girls See Plenty of Action in Belgium

It's rather unusual to feature the ladies in Saturday Night's financial section, but we feel this is a very special occasion. For these girls, members of the first British mixed heavy ack-ack battery in action in Belgium, are living under battle conditions right at the Front. If they can do that, they can certainly "make" Saturday Night's Business Front. Already these A.T.S. girls, all volunteers, have seen plenty of action. The gunsite where this picture was taken has a score of four flying bombs and one German plane. Below: the girls have a cup of tea with the men.

For years now, A.T.S. girls have taken over soldiers' jobs at home, manning anti-aircraft guns and playing a valiant role in the Battle of Britain. Now the A.T.S. can be sent to 15 different countries where British troops are fighting. But wherever they go, "girls will be girls," and somehow manage to have a lot of fun under very trying conditions. Here they stage a jolly snowfight with the men of the battery.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

die" school is to the Right, and that of the "develop home resources" is to the Left.

Plainly, therefore, we may expect the problem of reconstruction to be tackled differently according to whether the Government elected after the war is Right or Left, and it is important to enquire to what extent the difference may develop. Assuming that the information already yielded by the present administration may be regarded, on this score, as being more Right than Left, it is safe to bank on an all-out export program if the election results in a Conservative victory.

What a Labor Government would do is not so clear. Certain vocal members of that party have asserted very plainly that they would put an end to the "dissipation" of the British heritage in a scramble for export markets, and they have assured the economic groups whose wartime activity and prosperity must appear threatened by a return to the full international division of labor that they need fear no such deterioration in their position. (This is a promise made in particular to agriculture).

So the differences in policy might well be very marked, and it is not to be supposed that they could confer equal benefit upon the community.

Where is the truth? It is surely that a country like Britain must export on a large scale, for the simple reason that it is not economically self-sufficient and must earn the wherewithal to pay for what it must import.

No less obvious is it that unless the world is to be made into tightly-hedged little national gardens, the principle of the international division of labor must be given full scope to operate, which means that it is quite conceivable that Britain should have idle acres and yet import foodstuffs that could, uneconomically, be grown on them.

It is surely also obvious that one of Britain's greatest assets is her reserve of industrial skill, and that to employ that to its fullest implies a program of exports on a great scale. For Britain it is not indeed simply a question of export or die. But it is a question of export or live poorly.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Interest in Gold Potentialities of Manitoba Steadily Widening

By JOHN M. GRANT

AN ever-widening interest in the mineral potentialities of Manitoba is apparent as the search for new gold mines spreads and Island Lake is the latest of the older areas to come in for renewed attention. As more than three-fifths of the province is underlaid by rocks of Precambrian age it has long been recognized that the greater part of the known mineral areas had been incompletely prospected, leaving large sections practically unexplored. And a new staking rush is also reported between Snow Lake and Morgan Lake, 15 miles to the south. The Snow Lake area had considerable attention focused on it last year and a camp of real importance appears to be shaping up. Prospectors are utilizing planes to reach the scene of the excitement.

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Island Lake is about 300 miles by air line north-north-east of the city of Winnipeg and its eastern extremity is crossed by the Manitoba-Ontario boundary line. It was first surveyed and explored in 1878 by the Geological Survey of Canada and in 1927 Dr. J. F. Wright, then of the Geological Survey, made a report, following which claims were staked at four different points. Interest in the area waned, however, for several years. In 1931 two groups of claims were staked on islands and these gave uniformly high assay returns in gold. Ventures, Limited, acquired the property and installed a 50-ton mill which was in operation for a year. With exhaustion of known ore milling was suspended, but diamond drilling since is said to have indicated ore possibilities east of the present workings.

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With the return of interest to gold the Island Lake area is now assured of a further test as large blocks of claims have been acquired in recent months. The Vulcan Syndicate headed by John Dryborough of Winnipeg, and understood to include Central Manitoba, Newmont and the James Richardson Estate, have taken over stretches of claims over a length of nearly five miles to the east and west of the original find on the Island Lake Mines. Wekusko Mines, financed by God's Lake, Moneta, Frobisher, Nipissing, Ventures and Sherritt Gordon, and active in the Herb Lake area of Manitoba, has taken an option on a block of ground to the west of Island Lake Mines on which a rich showing is reported. Leta Mines, subsidiary of Leitch and Moneta, has also acquired a block of claims. It is expected the Vulcan holdings will be systematically explored next summer, as well as those of Leta Mines. There is a possibility that Wekusko Consolidated will do some diamond drilling before that time.

•

As the staking extends in the Snow and Morgan Lake section it is reported several plane loads of prospectors and mining men, representing both Canadian and American companies have reached the field and large blocks of claims have been recorded. Northern Canada and Pioneer Mines is now drilling one of three discoveries made last year. The Morgan Lake showing which was the most spectacular is to be drilled next. Two sections here averaged $28 over 2.3 feet for a length of 450 feet. At the Nor-Acme property on which Howe Sound indicated a large tonnage of medium grade ore by extensive diamond drilling, Government permission is being awaited to proceed with underground development. An all-weather road is being completed as rapidly as possible to connect with the railway near Herb Lake. A recently formed company, Snow Lake Gold Mines, holding 28 claims adjoining Howe Sound on the east, is planning a diamond drilling campaign.

•

A production of $803,577 from 44,928 tons treated, an average recovery per ton of $17.89 is reported by Cochenour Willans Gold Mines for 1944. This compares with recovery of $1,125,285 from 55,663 tons, an average of $20.21 in the previous 12 months. In the final three months of last year output of $150,644 was the lowest for any quarter of the year and was due to the treatment of a smaller tonnage of ore.

•

Rich Group Yellowknife Mines is the name of the company formed to carry out the further exploration of the original discovery made in the Yellowknife area some years ago for B.E.A.R., and other Yellowknife interests. The property consists of 24 claims lying on the east shore of Yellowknife Bay, about a mile from the town and some high grade shipments were made from the early development of the property. The vendor, B.E.A.R.-controlled Yellowknife Gold Mines, will receive 1,200,000 shares of the authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares. A block of 250,000 shares has been sold for cash and options granted on the balance of the treasury shares at prices to yield a total of $750,000 if all are exercised. Further diamond drilling is planned.

•

To provide finances to explore the property below the 2,000-foot level from a neighboring mine, Bonetal Gold Mines has sold 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 15 cents and given an option on an additional 200,000 at a like price, contingent on the increasing of the authorized capitalization from three to four million shares. Development at Bonetal was previously confined to a depth of 512 feet, with ore being shipped to Broulan for treatment. Results at depth on the adjoining property have suggested a test of the possibilities from the 2,160-foot level.

•

Three new levels have already been established by Preston East Dome Mines in deepening of the

(*Continued on Page* 39)

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years, new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.
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NEW APPOINTMENTS CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

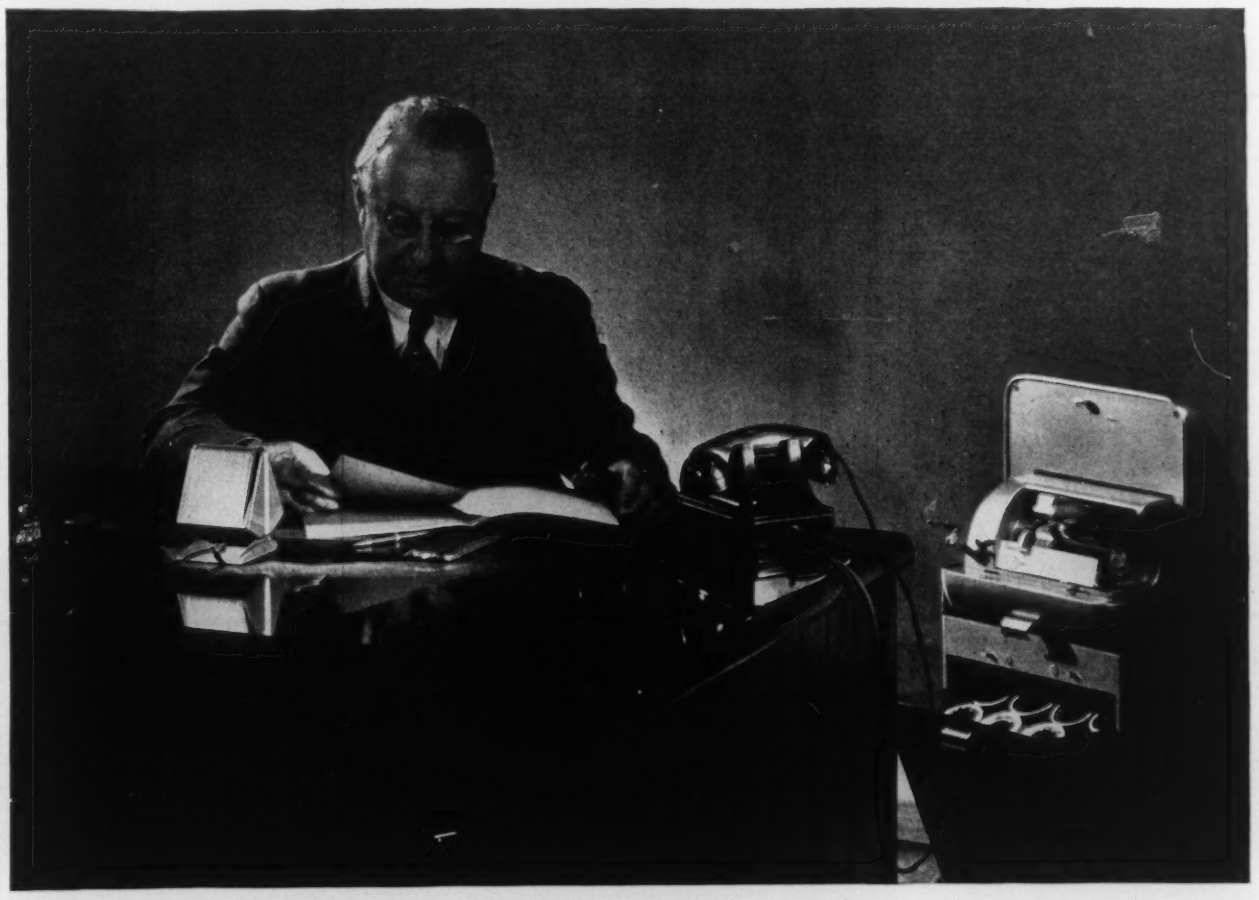
D. P. MacDOUGALL

H. E. LANGFORD

The Directors of Chartered Trust and Executor Company have announced the appointment of D. P. MacDougall and H. E. Langford as assistant General Managers of the Company.

Mr. MacDougall has been associated with the Company since 1937 and has been Estates Manager for the past three years. Mr. Langford was, prior to his enlistment with the R.C.A.F. in 1940, associated with the legal firm of Wright and McMillan and has recently been Leather Controller for Canada for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

A recent development in dictating machines



the ELECTRONIC DICTAPHONE

DICTAPHONE ELECTRONIC DICTATION vastly enlarges both the scope and the convenience of the Dictaphone method. To the dictator it brings a new freedom of physical action and speaking range. To secretaries it means a superior clarity and tone that enables them to transcribe more rapidly and easily than from any other form of dictation.

With the ADT model voice pick-up is through a desk microphone, designed for use where acoustic conditions permit proper "distance recording." The desk microphone allows you to move your head and hands freely and turn about in your chair while dictating in a normal conversational tone.

Where acoustic conditions are less favorable, the ACT model, equipped with a combination hand control and "close-talking" microphone — which is held near the mouth but not touching the lips—allows almost comparable freedom of action. Both ADT and ACT models, permit the recording of both ends of telephone conversations. Play-backs through the microphone, acting as a loud speaker, can be heard simultaneously by a group in conference.

DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO
*The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation, makers of dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

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An Investment Return of 4%
with Security

An equal sum invested in each of the following securities provides an average income return on one's money of nearly 4%

	Price*	Yield
Dominion of Canada 3%, due February 1, 1962	100	3.00%
City of Victoria, B.C. 3¾%, due January 2, 1972-75 ..	100	3.75%
The Shawinigan Water and Power Company 3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund bonds due January 1, 1970	100	3.50%
National Light and Power Company, Limited 4½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds due March 1, 1961	100	4.50%
Good Rich Refining Company Limited 5% Secured Debentures due December 15, 1959	100	5.00%
Average Income Return		3.95%

**Prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.*

Your enquiries will be promptly answered

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
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Telephone: ELgin 0161
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●

Management Services that include:

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¶ Incentive plans.
¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

●

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Industrial Engineers and Consultants

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G. M. S., Quebec, Que.—Yes, I think HEATH GOLD MINES has speculative possibilities and appears to have a reasonable chance of becoming a producer. Bulk sampling of part of one of the zones on this Red Lake property is believed to have indicated the possibility that there is a large low grade orebody. W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer, has expressed the opinion that the property has an excellent chance of developing into a large tonnage, low cost operation, with a possible grade of between $6 and $7. An extensive program of development has commenced which should go a long way toward proving the potentialities of the property. Due to the late and prolonged freeze-up it will likely be some time in March before the crusher can be started on bulk sampling following operation of a bulldozer. Some of the drilling along the trenches has been completed and core from sampling is now being assayed. The zone on which work is underway is known to be at least 2,700 feet long, of which 1,040 feet has been tested by bulk sampling and uncovered across a width of 60 feet. Coin Lake Gold Mines owns 850,000 shares, has an option on an additional 200,000 and first call on balance of treasury shares.

E. B. S., Toronto, Ont.—The volume of sales of NATIONAL SEWER PIPE CO., LTD., in the fiscal year ended Oct 31, 1944, continued their downward trend as the direct result of the difficulties under which the industry is obliged to operate at the present time. The outlook for the future is still obscure, states the president, R. H. New. Manufacturing conditions have become more difficult and the shortage of suitable labor has resulted in a further decline in production. These conditions will no doubt continue until hostilities cease, he says. The operating loss for the latest year amounted to $37,962 as compared with a loss of $28,405 for the 1943 year and one of $7,057 two years ago, and the operating loss would have been $67,436 had the same provision for depreciation been made as in the previous year. Other revenue of $24,006, up from $22,571, reduced the net loss for the year to $13,956, increasing the profit and loss deficit to $192,727. Net working capital was practically unchanged at the year-end at $1,044,239. Current assets included cash of $147,916, call loans of $37,500 and investments of $707,738 (of which $700,000 is in Dominion of Canada War and Victory bonds). The management has plans for major alterations in the company's factories, which will require a substantial portion of cash reserves. It is expected that these changes will improve manufacturing methods and the quality of products.

H. A. M., Barriefield, Ont. — The possibilities of the RAND MALARTIC property, which is located on the main ore belt of the rich Malartic area, have long been regarded as quite interesting and an offer was recently received from Radar Corp., Limited, wholly owned by McIntyre Porcupine Mines to take over its development. In the past several efforts have been made to locate a commercial orebody but they have not been entirely successful. Some excellent ore indications were encountered although it has been difficult to correlate them. Sinking of a shaft was started before war broke out but

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Is Inflation Influencing Market?

BY HARUSPEX

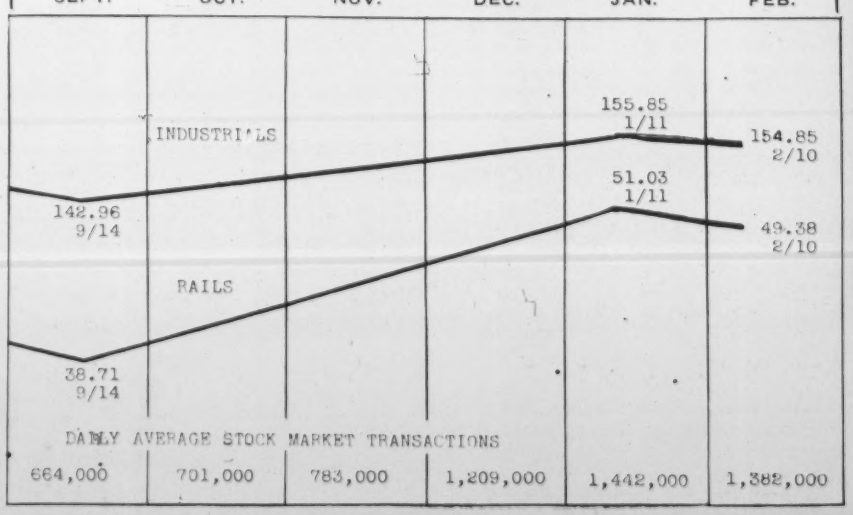
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: New York stocks, from which Canadian markets take their cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Industrial shares are back at their peaks of early January but American rail shares have been lagging. This is being interpreted as an inflationary bias creeping into the market. The argument used is that, under inflation, fixed rate companies, such as the rails, stand to suffer earningswise while many industrial companies, such as oils, metals and integrated issues like Harvester and U.S. Steel should show earnings increase. Unfortunately for the inflation argument, the utilities—another fixed rate group—have moved above their January peaks and the bond market, also a fixed rate structure, has been quite strong. More probably, the relative hold-back in the rails is due to a recognition of the probable more adverse effect of a European war termination on this industry than on many others making up the industrial list.

The rails in the U.S.A. of course may overcome their lethargy, and proceed in company with the industrials above the January upper levels. Closes in the two Dow-Jones averages at 52.04 and 156.86, respectively, would represent such emergence by more than a full point and would reconfirm the intermediate trend as still upward. In such event, further progress toward the 160/165 level mentioned herein previously would be in order. If, on the other hand, one or both averages fail to reach the aforementioned figures, and decline then sets in carrying them below the setback points of late January, several weeks of price irregularity would seem in order, at best; possible termination of the major move since April 1942, at worst. Such down-side penetrations would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 46.05 and 150.34—that is, by more than one point below the late January support points.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 64

TAKE NOTICE that the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per Share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ending February 28th, 1945, has been declared as Dividend No. 64, payable March 15th, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1945.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 38

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 38 payable March 15th, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1945.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 28

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim Dividend of 25 Cents per Share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 28, payable March 15th, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Toronto, February 9th, 1945.

Lake Shore Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 100

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of February, 1945.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, February 1st, 1945.

MAJOR J. E. HAHN, D.S.O., M.C.

Major Hahn was elected a Director of the Toronto General Trusts at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Corporation held recently. Major Hahn is President of John Inglis & Company Ltd., and Director-General, Army Technical Development Board.

discontinued for the duration. Shareholders have still to ratify the proposed deal and this includes the reorganization of Rand to provide sufficient treasury shares to carry through to the production stage if that is found to be warranted. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 2,150,000 are issued. Sladen Malartic is the largest shareholder, holding approximately 1,000,000 shares.

R. M. G., Alliston, Ont.—HARDING CARPETS LTD. is doing well. At the annual meeting the president stated that volume of business for the first three months of the current year was above that of the corresponding period last year, also that directors have under consideration the issuing of rights on a one-for-five basis at $5 per share to provide funds for postwar expansion.

D. L. C., Regina, Sask.—Diamond drilling was done last year by MARQUETTE LONG LAC GOLD MINES on its 11 claims in the Long Lac area but I have seen no report on results. OLIVET GOLD MINES, with 26 claims in the Larder Lake area, has been diamond drilling for some time without locating anything of commercial interest. Drilling is continuing and a green carbonate zone cut in one of the holes may be explored along its strike. Of the $40,000 supplied the treasury some $18,000 remains.

Canadian Breweries Limited

WITH a background of expansion, Canadian Breweries Limited has made plans for further expansion in Canada and the United States, in the latter country through the controlled subsidiary Brewing Corporation of America. Organized in 1930, the company has consolidated production in efficient and profitable plants in Ontario and has grown to one of the largest brewing organizations on the continent. Since repeal in the United States Canadian Breweries has held an interest in Brewing Corporation of America and lately acquired control of this company. Brewing Corporation has found a large market for ale and beer of a Canadian type at a premium price in the United States and plans to operate on a national scale. Victory Mills Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Breweries Limited, will lend diversification to the brewing operations. This subsidiary is completing a $2,000,000 plant on the waterfront in Toronto, the first unit of which is already in operation. This plant will process vegetable oil bearing seeds and brewery by-products.

Heavy wartime taxation has not permitted net profits to rise proportionately with operating profits. Profits, before income taxes, of $4,439,885 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944, were up from $2,750,267 the preceding year, and were an increase from $684,332 for the year ended October 31, 1939. Income taxes, exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, for the latest year of $3,168,600 compared with $1,886,000 for 1942-1943, and with $165,044 for 1938-1939. Net profit for the year ended last October of $1,271,285 included $641,050 refundable tax and after preference dividends was equal to 86c a share on the common stock. The preceding year net, including $334,500 refundable tax, was equal after preferred dividends to 40c per common share. In both years the earnings on the common stock were practically all represented by the refundable tax. Relief from present high rates of taxation would improve materially the earnings position of the company's common shares. In the current year Canadian Breweries Limited will have the benefit of the full year's operations of the Ontario breweries purchased during the past year, and the profits of Brewing Corporation of America will be consolidated into the accounts of the parent company.

The company's liquid position for years has been showing improvement, with net working capital of $5,188,477 at October 31, 1944, a gain from $4,002,206 for the year, and an increase from $1,916,101 at October 31, 1939. Part of this improvement is attributable to the sale of securities, the proceeds from which were used to finance acquisitions, construction costs, augment working capital and for other corporate purposes. Current assets at October 31, 1944, of $10,613,104 included cash of $1,133,471 and investments of $4,757,360.

Funded debt at October 31, 1944, consisted of $4,800,000 of serial debentures, carrying annual interest rates of from 3¼% to 4½% and maturing in annual instalments 1945-1962, inclusive. At the same date there were outstanding 229,997 cumulative preference shares of no par value and 750,000 common shares of no par value. The preference shares are entitled to annual cumulative dividends of $3.40 per share, and are redeemable at $46.75 per share. It has been indicated that it is not the company's intention to call the preferred stock at this time, but at some future date to offer an exchange of new preferred and common shares for the present preference stock. Since the close of the last fiscal year the number of preference shares outstanding has been increased to 245,497 shares, and at the forthcoming annual and special general meeting stockholders are asked to consider an increase in the amount of debentures that may be issued from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and an increase in the authorized number of common shares from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 shares. The increase in the authorized funded debt and common shares would be for the purpose of providing funds for extensions and improvements to the Canadian plants to meet the increased demand for the company's products.

Dividends are up-to-date and are currently being paid on the preference shares quarterly at the annual cumulative rate of $3.40 per share. An initial dividend of 62½c was paid on the preference stock July 2, 1930, and continued quarterly to and including the distribution April 1, 1931. Payments were deferred until 75c was paid October 15, 1934, and a quarterly basis of 37½c established, with increases to 50c in July 1937 and to 75c in July 1940. Under the plan of 1942 for eliminating arrears of dividend the annual dividend rate was increased to $3.40 a share. No dividends have been paid on the common shares.

Canadian Breweries Limited was originally incorporated in 1930 and through 8 wholly-owned subsidiaries operates 9 brewing plants in Ontario, also operates a beer storage and bottling plant in Quebec. Control of Brewing Corporation of America, Cleveland, was purchased recently. Victory Mills Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1944	8¾	7¼	$0.86-a	10.0	8.4
1943	6½	1½	0.40-a	16.2	3.7
1942	1½	1	0.38-a	4.0	2.6
1941	1½	1	0.12	12.6	8.3
1940	2¾	1	0.05	55.0	20.0
1939	2	1	0.04	50.0	25.0
Average 1939-1944				12.4	6.9
Approximate current average				10.2	

a—Includes 85c per share refundable tax 1944, 46c a share 1943, and 9c a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$1,271,285-x	$ 864,267-x	$ 777,564-x	$ 570,570	$ 525,033	$ 519,288
Distributable Surplus	2,737,097	2,103,556	1,824,110	1,568,742	1,487,730	1,425,126
Current Assets	10,613,104	6,215,974	4,565,344	4,117,559	3,104,208	2,896,512
Current Liabilities	5,424,627	2,213,768	2,548,061	1,944,586	1,093,091	980,411
Net Working Capital	5,188,477	4,002,206	2,017,283	2,172,973	2,011,117	1,916,101
Investments	1,133,471	864,188	241,094	188,816	295,483	472,659
Funded Debt	4,757,360	1,333,681	724,101	749,999	541,019	352,381
Capital	4,800,000	3,000,000	1,375,000	1,550,000	2,025,000	1,700,000

x—Includes $641,050 refundable tax 1944, $334,500 in 1943 and $63,000 in 1942.

Carriers on Canada's Blue Water Highway

From the head of the Great Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada Steamship Lines, Limited plays an important part in Canada's basic economic activities including the low cost transportation of grain, iron ore and coal.

Through subsidiaries, the Company operates shipbuilding and repairing plants, grain elevators and hotels.

New Issue

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited

First Mortgage Bonds 3½% Series "A"

To be dated March 15th, 1945

To mature March 15th, 1957

Price: 99 and accrued interest to yield 3.60%

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited plans to redeem its existing First Mortgage Bonds on March 15th and also the existing First Mortgage Bonds of Kingston Elevator Company Limited, which Bonds may be tendered in payment for the new issue.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

THE
DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED

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R. E. HALDENBY, VICE PRESIDENT — T. H. ANDISON, VICE PRESIDENT
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McCALLUM HILL BLDG. — REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING — SASKATOON, SASK.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On February 2nd, 1945, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Funds March 5th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 9th, 1945.

Montreal
February 2nd, 1945
J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary

Canadian Wirebound Boxes
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) a share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 2nd, 1945 to holders of record the close of business March 10th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 19

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, payable on the 1st day of April, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1945.

By order of the Board.

E. L. Patchet,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
February 5, 1945.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Should Think Well Before Dropping One Life Policy to Take Another

By GEORGE GILBERT

Before falling in with any suggestion that they surrender existing contracts and take out new ones, holders of life insurance policies should consider carefully whether such a transaction would really be to their advantage or only to the benefit of the insurance agent who would get a commission on the new policies.

As a rule, it is unprofitable to change policies, even if there are substantial loans against them. Before dropping a policy of any kind, it is wise to communicate with the head office of the company carrying the insurance and ascertain what it has to say about the situation.

AS HOLDERS of ordinary life, limited payment life or endowment policies which have been a number of years in force want to obtain the most value for the money they are putting into insurance, they are inclined to listen to the arguments of interested insurance salesmen, particularly if their policies have loans against them, who tell them that they are paying altogether too much for their insurance protection, and that by surrendering their policies for any existing cash values and taking out new policies on a much cheaper plan they can secure the same amount of protection at a greatly reduced rate or a much larger amount of protection for their present outlay, and also in this way get rid of their policy loans.

Even where such policies have no loans against them, the holders, especially those in business for themselves, are told that they can do better with the money represented by these cash values by using it in their own undertakings than by leaving it with the insurance companies at present interest rates, and that all they need is protection against the risk of death during the working period of their life, say to age 65, which can be obtained at low cost, and that to pay for anything except that is simply to incur needless expense. If they have any margin of income to put into anything outside their own business, they are told that they should invest it in something separate from their insurance policies, for then, in the event of their death, there would be available not only the amount of the insurance but also the amount of the investments, whereas, if the money was put into insurance, only the amount of the insurance would be available.

Limited Protection

While all this may sound plausible enough and may appeal to some people, there are certain considerations which are not to be overlooked by holders of life insurance policies before coming to the conclusion that such a change would be to their advantage. In the first place, to holders of ordinary life and limited payment life policies, the change would mean that they would then have protection only to age 65 and not for the whole of life as they now have, and what is needed by the great majority of people, including those in business for themselves, is protection for the whole of life and not only to age 65.

By furnishing protection only to age 65, the annual premium required for such a policy by any company is low, but as the policy does not meet the requirement of protection for the whole of life it would be unwise for holders of ordinary life or limited payment life policies to surrender their life-time protection contracts for contracts under which the protection terminates at age 65 or can only be continued at a prohibitive rate, and at a time when their need of protection for dependents may still be urgent, while their earning power may be considerably reduced. Although most of those engaged in business and industry expect to be well-off by the time they reach age 65, the fact is that only a very small percentage of them are in that comfortable position.

In the case of holders of endowment policies, they are making provision by way of annual installments for the accumulation of a certain sum of money to become payable at the end of the endowment period, and which may then be utilized for the purpose of going into business, or of providing a college education for a son or daughter, or of providing an income for themselves in later life. If death should occur at any time before the end of the endowment period, the money they would have accumulated had they lived would become immediately available for the protection of dependents or for any other purpose in accordance with the policy provisions. It would not be wise to give up such a policy for one which provides protecton against death alone and only for a limited period, and has no cash value at all at the end of the term, that is, at age 65.

Free of Restrictions

Another fact to be kept in mind by those who hold policies taken out before the present war began is that they are covered against war risks anywhere if their contracts contain no restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. The great bulk of the life insurance policies in force in Canada at the outbreak of war were free of restrictions, and so they afford protection against war risks.

All such policies really constitute a real bargain for those who hold them and who may at any time be subject to war hazards at home or abroad, for they cover the increased hazards of warfare at peacetime rates. That is another good reason why old policies should be retained, for all new policies contain a war clause, and protection against war risks can now only be obtained by the payment of a substantial extra premium.

There are other sound reasons why policyholders should retain their existing contracts, instead of changing them for term or other forms, even though there may be loans against them, and even if by making the change they get rid of the loans and obtain what looks like the same amount of protection at a lower cost.

Old Disability Clause

If their present policies, for example, contain the old monthly income and waiver of premium disability clause which provides valuable protection at a very low rate, it is distinctly to their advantage to maintain these policies in force, as they could not now obtain such broad coverage in a new policy. In fact, the great majority of companies no longer issue policies containing the income disability benefit but those with the waiver of premium benefit only. Income disability is still obtainable from a few companies but not in the old broad form or at anything like the old low rate. The value of policies with the old disability clause is often not properly appreciated by the holder until he becomes the victim of a permanently disabling injury or disease, when the waiver of premium and the monthly income provisions prove the worth of such protection.

Policyholders with substantial loans against their contracts are

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal.

FACTS AND FIGURES
FROM 31st ANNUAL REPORT
*Annual Report Mailed on Request

New issued including revivals	$ 1,915,517.00
Total business in force	11,192,095.00
Total Assets	2,410,245.94
Insurance and Annuity Reserves ...	1,828,331.00
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries (over 56% to living Policyholders)	134,735.75
Reserve and other surplus funds	312,226.70

- Over 60% of assets have been invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds in support of Canada's War Effort.
- All types of life insurance and annuity contracts issued at attractive rates. Full particulars without obligation given on request.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FIDELITY LIFE Assurance Co.
Head Office REGINA, Canada

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

EMPIRE LIFE
Record of Progress in 1944
Sound growth in Strength, providing increased Security for our policyholders, is shown by these notable results from our 1944 statement.

Insurance in Force - - -	$53,895,171
Total Assets - - - - - -	12,796,496
Capital & Surplus Funds - -	1,221,038
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries - - - -	826,500
New Insurance, paid for and revived - - - - -	9,050,405

CHARLES P. FELL, President
L. T. BOYD, General Manager
—Security and Service—
EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

The Seventy-Third Annual Financial Statement and Auditors' Certificate
The ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
For the Year Ending December 31st, 1944

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Book Value of Real Estate owned or held for sale	$ 32,819.26	Total provision for unpaid claims	$ 160,037.46
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, first liens	704,991.88	Total net reserve carried out at 80%	578,833.94
Agreements for Sale	5,281.30	Reserve and unpaid claims under unlicensed reinsurance unsecured	16,089.40
Book Value of Bonds and Debentures owned	2,557,971.77	Agency and other expenses, due and accrued	2,898.92
Book Value of Stocks owned	199,696.32	Taxes due and accrued	33,405.50
Cash on hand and in banks	118,097.27	Reinsurance balances	34,010.79
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	27,150.66	Reserve for loss on investments	50,000.00
Agents' balances written on or after October 1, 1944	148,896.45	Reserve for return of premiums	2,975.74
Amount due from reinsurance on losses already paid	20,985.91		$ 878,251.75
Accounts Receivable	2,607.89	Surplus for protection of policyholders	2,940,246.96
	$3,818,498.71		$3,818,498.71

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the President, Directors and Members of
The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company:

Gentlemen:—We certify that we have made a continuous monthly audit of the books of account and vouchers of The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1944; that in our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by its books and other information supplied us, and that all our requirements as auditors of the Company have been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,—
Scully & Scully, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Dated at Kitchener, Ont., January 18th, 1945.

HENRY KNELL, President F. W. SNYDER, Managing Director.
HEAD OFFICE: KITCHENER, ONTARIO